

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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KATO ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON FY-86 DEFENSE BUDGET

0W231321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO -- Self- Defense Forces will request budgetary appropriation in fiscal 1986 for missile-carrying destroyers and new minesweeping helicopters to increase their attack-at-sea capability, according to a directive issued Thursday by defense chief Koichi Kato.

Kato, director general of the Defense Agency, issued the directive to the chairman of the Council of Joint Chiefs of Staff, chiefs of staff of the Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces and other uniformed officers.

Based on the directive, the officers were requested to work out budgetary appropriations proposal for fiscal 1986, the first year of the next defense buildup program, especially to increase capabilities to attack at sea and keep enemy forces off Japanese shores in case of emergency. Increasing these capabilities is the main strategic theme of the next five-year program now being worked out by the agency.

To promote the theme, the civilian defense chief's directive called for increasing AH-1S antitank and CH-47 large transport helicopters for the Ground Self-Defense Force in fiscal 1986. It further suggested that the Maritime Self-Defense Force have more P3C antisubmarine patrol planes, missile-carrying destroyers and helicopter minesweepers to increase shipping lane defense ability.

For the Air Self-Defense Force, the directive called for full organization of a unit for the next-stage air-to-air missile Patriot. The directive also placed emphasis on the strengthening of Japan-U.S. defense cooperation by increased joint maneuvers and exchange of arms technology.

Favors U.S. Radar System

0W221245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- Japan is considering introducing the U.S.-developed over-the-horizon (OTH) radar system to reinforce the nation's sea and air defenses, Defense Agency chief Koichi Kato said Wednesday.

The introduction of the ultra-long-range radar system is now being studied as part of the agency's next defense buildup program covering fiscal 1986 to 1990, Kato told a lower house special committee on national defense. But before proceeding with the plan, Japan needs to know more about how far the United States would supply it with information about the new system, Kato said.

His remarks were taken to indicate that he will ask for specific technical cooperation on the plan when he visits the U.S. early next month.

Kato, director general of the Defense Agency, is going to Washington for talks with U.S. secretary of defense Caspar Weinberger for regular Japan-U.S. consultation on defense.

Shinji Yazaki, director of the agency's Defense Policy Bureau, told the committee session that "a threat from the air" has been increasing around Japan. His testimony is indicative of the agency's view that the deployment by the Soviet Union of backfire bombers in the Far East has become a threat to Japan's sealane defense.

Yazaki emphasized the importance for Japan to be equipped with an early warning system, which he described as a systematic combination of various weapons. His remarks show that the agency is studying the possibility of the OTH radar system being combined with such weapons as the airborne early warning aircraft E-2Cs and air tankers.

CENTRAL BANK RULES OUT DISCOUNT RATE CUT

OW221135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita Wednesday ruled out the possibility that the central bank will lower the official discount rate, following a discount rate cut Monday by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board [Fed]. Credit conditions in Japan have been already relaxed adequately, Sumita told a regular press conference.

The Fed announced last Friday to lower the rate it charges on loans to banks and savings institutions to 7.5 percent from 8 percent. Japan's discount rate stands at 5 percent.

Sumita said he regrets that the Fed action has not led to substantial depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the yen. The dollar closed at 250.55 yen Wednesday, compared with 251.90 yen at Friday's finish.

Full-fledged correction of the overvaluation of the dollar could begin only when market participants see a real sign of a decline in the huge U.S. federal budget deficit, he said.

Commenting on the downward revision of the U.S. first-quarter gross national product, Sumita said the seasonally adjusted 0.8 percent growth in the first three months shows the U.S. economy is affected by a slump in exports resulting from the strong dollar. He said the U.S. economy cannot achieve an annual growth of 3.9 percent this year -- the rate predicted by the U.S. Government. Whether or not the U.S. economy posts a sustained growth depends on how much its fiscal deficit is reduced, he said.

He said the U.S. economy has not lost its fundamental strength for sustained growth. "I could still call it a sustained growth when the annual growth rate ended up at around 3 percent which the U.S. enjoyed before Ronald Reagan took office."

On liberalization of Japan's financial and capital market, Sumita lauded Japanese Government efforts in the past one year. A year has nearly passed since the two countries announced details of an agreement to internationalize the yen and open Japanese capital market to foreign investors. He said a program for liberalization of Japanese interest rates has been drawn up especially for interest rates on large bank deposits. The two countries will hold a two-day meeting in June to follow up the yen-dollar committee meeting in May last year.

PANEL URGES STIMULATING DOMESTIC DEMAND

OW230855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO -- A panel of advisers Thursday called for investment tax credits and other fiscal measures to stimulate Japan's domestic demand in a bid to redress its huge trade imbalance with its trading partners.

The new macroeconomic management study group is an informal advisory body to the director general of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's Industrial Policy Bureau.

The group's draft report says that Japan's ballooning trade imbalance with the U.S. has resulted mainly from a shortfall in Japan's domestic demand, influenced by the yen's depreciation against the dollar.

Japan had a trade surplus of 34 billion dollars with the U.S. last year and is expected to have an even larger surplus this year.

The group, headed by Isamu Miyazaki, director of Daiwa Securities Economic Research Institute, predicts that the government's tight-money fiscal policy, if continued, will push surplus domestic supply forces toward meeting foreign demand, thus raising the possibility of further increasing Japan's trade imbalance.

The report thus stresses the need for the government to shift its macroeconomic policy with the aim of spurring domestic demand through such fiscal measures as investment tax credits and income tax cuts for home owners with mortgage loans while also revitalizing private industry by relaxing government regulations. This contrasted sharply with the Finance Ministry's rejection of persistent calls from both home and abroad for expanding domestic demand to reduce the nation's trade surplus.

Comparing the Japanese and U.S. economies last year, the report says Japan made an economic recovery based on foreign demand, through exports and export-stimulated capital investment. In contrast, the U.S. economy continued to expand, led by domestic demand factors such as consumer spending, housing investment and capital investment stimulated by big investment tax credits.

The panel says the Japanese Government's belt-tightening policy has led to an increase in the ratio of tax and social security expenses to individual take-home pay to 15.2 percent at present from 10.4 percent in 1977 when the last large-scale income tax cut was implemented.

The basic corporate tax rate has also been raised to 43.3 percent from 40 percent as a result of two tax hikes in 1981 and 1984, thus cooling off investment minds among businesses, the group says. It also points out that the government has been reducing public works spending every year since 1980.

The economists anticipate that Japan will achieve a real economic growth rate averaging 6 percent in 1980-89, higher than the 4 percent estimated in August 1983, because of its efforts to save resources and promote technological innovations. But the present austere fiscal policy has actually had a "deflationary" effect on the Japanese economy, they say.

In conclusion, they stress that pump-priming measures, if taken now, would be very unlikely to rekindle inflation and, therefore, urge the government to resort to Japan's potential for growth by stimulating domestic demand. "Such a policy will contribute toward stable expansion of the world economy," the reporter says.

STUDENTS CONTINUE SIT-IN, REJECT U.S. 'SCHEMES'

SK240430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0310 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] This news has just come in. The youths and students occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul are continuing their struggle, calling for the United States to openly apologize for its involvement in the Kwangju massacre while sternly rejecting the appeasement and deceptive schemes by the U.S. side. According to a radio report from Seoul, the youths and students occupying the American Cultural Center were continuing the sit-in struggles as of 0840 this morning in defiance of the U.S. side's threat, blackmail, and appeasement. The placards on which anti-U.S. slogans are written are still hung on the windows of the Cultural Center building. These placards are arresting citizens' attention.

Sternly rejecting the appeasement and deceptive schemes of the U.S. Embassy side to the effect that if the students lift their occupation, the U.S. Embassy side will explain the stance of the U.S. side toward the Kwangju incident, the youths and students, who have staged the sit-in struggle since yesterday with burning hatred and revenge against the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the ringleaders of the bloody Kwangju genocide -- are still strongly demanding that the U.S. side explain the truth of the Kwangju incident and apologize for it. They are continuing their struggle, expressing their firm determination not to withdraw from the Cultural Center building until their demands have been achieved.

Embarrassed by the students' fierce fighting spirit, the military **gangster** group has installed an emergency telephone line between the security guard room at the American Cultural Center building and the police box at Ulchiyo street, the command center of the puppet police. Through this telephone line, the gangster group is checking on the situation amid unrest and terror.

SOUTH WORKERS FOR U.S. FORCES STAGE HUNGER STRIKE

SK240020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0007 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- South Korean workers hired at the U.S. imperialist aggression army unit and their representatives, over 30 in all, entered into a hunger sit-in strike for an indefinite period in an office in Hangang Street No. 2, Seoul, on May 22 in demand of higher pay and better living conditions, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Unable to endure any longer national humiliation and hard work imposed by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces on low wages, they strongly demanded U.S. imperialist aggression army authorities in South Korea to raise their wages over 16.5 percent and ensure them the minimum living expenses from June 1. They also demanded the hike of bonus and the betterment of living conditions, hardening their determination to fight till their demands are met.

CHON'S INSPECTION OF MARINE UNIT DENOUNCED

SK230335 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 22 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 23 May **commentary**: "Unchanged Attitude of Confrontation"]

[Text] On 22 May, traitor Chon Tu-hwan prowled about a puppet marine unit in the southern area and the Pohang City Hall to inspire confrontation and war.

He inspired war fever by saying that there will be no distinction between the frontline area and the rear area in case of an emergency, that an operational posture for a quick war and a quick conclusion should be established, and that a more efficient security posture should be thoroughly established. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is further accelerating the preparations for an attack for northward invasion, using the whole area of South Korea as an operational stage for the attack.

Recently, openly talking about an attack at the heart of the North, the puppets have reinforced their armed forces on a large scale in conformity with their new offensive strategy and are now reorganizing them into offensive forces. The puppets have not only deployed their vast armed forces in the forward areas near the Military Demarcation Line, but have also constantly staged a military exercise against us.

Synchronizing with this, the puppet chieftain's appearance in the southern area and clamoring about the need to establish an operational posture for a quick war and a quick conclusion while babbling that there will be no distinction between the frontline area and the rear area in case of an emergency is not only an open agitation for war, but also constitutes a vivid revelation of the bellicose nature of the puppets who are frantically preparing for a war of northward invasion. This is also an intolerable challenge to the entire brethren who want to live peacefully without strife.

All compatriots at home and abroad and the peace-loving people of the world have unanimously wanted the alleviation of tension and the opening of a new prospect for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea through the early realization of our epochal proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

This notwithstanding, adventurous and provocative military actions to aggravate tension, instead of moves to ease tension, have still continued in South Korea today. The door of dialogue between the North and the South has opened again and contacts are now in progress to improve the North-South relations. The eighth full-fledged Red Cross talks will be held in Seoul soon. It is clear to everyone that kicking up a racket of confrontation and war against us at a time when a dialogue to improve the relations between the two sides is in progress constitutes a breach of faith to the other party to the dialogue.

If it wants to hold dialogue, the South Korean side should throw away their hidden sword and show a sincere attitude toward dialogue. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is now scheming to further perfect the operational posture for an attack for northward invasion while babbling about the alleviation of tension and the like. In particular, he is frantically trying to rapidly increase the Marine Corps armed forces capable of launching amphibious operations for northward invasion and to enhance the speed in their offensive operations. This is an example of this scheme. If the puppets continue to adhere to confrontation and aggravate the tension, this will only further expose their true color as bellicose and antipeace elements. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should renounce the reckless rackets of confrontation which are creating antagonism and distrust within the nation and further increasing the danger of war.

CPRF ASSAILS SOUTH SUPPRESSION OF SPEECH, PRESS

SK230353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan group must put an end to the illegal and unjust suppression in restricting freedom of speech and the press and step down from power without delay.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland says this in information No. 309 which was published on May 22 in denunciation of the frantic suppression of speech and the press by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. The information says:

As for publications to which the puppets have stretched out the tentacle of suppression, branding them as "seditious" ones, most of them are those reflecting the will of the entire South Korean people who call for national independence and democracy and desire the peaceful reunification of the country, opposing the domination by foreign forces, arbitrariness of dictatorship and corruption and irregularities.

This notwithstanding, the fascist clique is seizing progressive publications by force and suppressing persons related with them. This proceeds from its purpose to conceal the truth, foster deception and keep in the dark forever the seamy side of the colonial military fascist rule and its treacherous crimes.

IZVESTIYA FLAYS U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH

SK230833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA in its commentary headlined "The Alliance of Aggressors" said the Pentagon, regarding the South Korean territory as a strategic staging area, intends to continue to build up its combat potential there and to demand that the "ruling regime" of South Korea increase the budget's military items still more, according to a TASS report May 19.

It denounced the United States' manoeuvres to intensify the U.S.-South Korea military alliance and pointed to the fact that confabs between the military bosses of the United States and South Korea were frequently held for this purpose.

Noting that the U.S. military business has also expressed readiness to further increase the resources of the South Korean industry to manufacture up-to-date types of armaments and combat equipment, the paper laid bare the plan for the production of weapons in South Korea. It said that all this is an unequivocal evidence of the intentions of the USA which seeks with the aid of the dictatorial "regime" obedient to it to realise its militarist designs in the Far East. The USA's militarist preparations in Northeast Asia, the paper said, pose a threat to security throughout the world.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS SOVIET DELEGATIONS

SK202349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2330 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on May 20 met the delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade headed by its Vice-Chairman Ivan Korovkin and had a talk with it in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Won Hong-nam, vice-director of the Publication Guidance Bureau, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

Yesterday Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki also met the delegation of the alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the Soviet Union headed by Vladimir Semukha, chairman of the Red Cross Society of Byelorussia, and had a conversation with it in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Yu Kyong-hui, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS CZECHOSLOVAK PRESIDENT

SK231652 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on May 23 to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The message reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, I extend warm felicitations to you upon your reelection as president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Your reelection as president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is an expression of the entire Czechoslovak people's deep respect for and trust in you.

Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries which entered a new higher stage through our meetings and talks in Prague last year will further develop in scope in the future common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you health as well as big success in your responsible work for the development and prosperity of the country and the wellbeing of the people.

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES GIFT FROM JSP DELEGATION

SK231104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the visiting delegation of the Japan Socialist Party and Makoto Tanabe, general secretary of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives.

The gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il was conveyed to Comrade Ho Tam by General Secretary Makoto Tanabe.

CHONGNYON DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK221545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- A group of Koreans in Japan headed by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang today by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland to express thanks on the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon.

A large crowd of people in the city warmly welcomed the group with warm compatriotic feelings, waving bouquets. The group was met at the airport by Comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Chu-yong and other officials concerned.

Reception Held for Group

SK230423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a reception on the evening of May 22 in honour of the group of Koreans in Japan on a visit to the socialist homeland to express thanks on the 30th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Invited there were the members of the group headed by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon. Comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki, Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerened were present there.

Comrade Pak Song-chol spoke first at the reception. Chairman Han Tok-su spoke next.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il

REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION VISIT

Group Arrives in Pyongyang

SK201524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- A party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Comrade Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and minister of the presidency, arrived in Pyongyang on May 20 by air to visit our country.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Mozambican Ambassador to Korea Lopes Ndelane Tembe was also present at the airport.

Kim Hwan Meets Delegation

SK201528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, on May 20 met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of the presidency, when it paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Mozambican Ambassador to Korea Lopes Ndelane Tembe was also present.

Kim Hwan Speaks at Reception

SK210437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of May 20 in honor of the party and Government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of the presidency.

Speaking at the reception, Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, said that the Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes made by the Mozambican people in the struggle to attain self-sufficiency in food and lay the foundation of an independent national economy under the correct leadership of esteemed comrade President Samora Moises Machel, upholding the decision of the fourth congress of the Frelimo Party. The Korean people resolutely denounce the machinations of the imperialists, racists and domestic reactionaries against the People's Republic of Mozambique, Kim Hwan stressed.

Armando Emilio Guebuza said in his speech that the Mozambican people sincerely rejoiced over the great achievements of the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and warmly hailed them.

He declared: The Mozambican people actively support all the proposals put forward by the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country, the proposals for holding three-way talks and North-South parliamentary talks in particular.

The attendants at the reception toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of President Samora Moises Machel, the outstanding leader of the Mozambican people.

Delegations Hold Talks

SK211035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on May 21 between party and Government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice premier of the Administration Council, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, Kim Yong-sop, vice minister of foreign affairs, and other personages concerned.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and minister of the Presidency, and Lopes Ndelane Tembe, Mozambican ambassador to Korea.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

PARTY LEADERSHIP FOR ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION PRAISED

SK220727 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 21 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 22 May special article: "Our Party's Tested Leadership Which Leads Socialist Economic Construction Vigorously"]

[Text] Today, our party members and working people are winning endless successes in production and construction by waging the struggle to usher in the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party with shining labor success under the wise leadership of the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Socialist economic construction is the important revolutionary task of the party of the working class which has seized power. For the party in power, party work should be focused on carrying out socialist economic construction properly, and the success in the party work should be displayed through the success in socialist economic construction.

The important mission of the party of the working class in power is to exercise proper leadership over socialist economic construction. The historic mission of the party of the working class is to build communism for a complete independence of the people. To accomplish this mission, economic construction should be carried out vigorously. Only then, can the material and technical foundation of socialism and communism be established, and the independent demand of the people be properly satisfied in the field of the material living, and the question of achieving independence in the field of the ideological and spiritual living be properly settled.

Since it seized power, our party has always regarded economic construction as an important revolutionary task. In this regard, it has exercised wise leadership, and is further intensifying the leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth a great program for socialist economic construction at the sixth party congress. By so doing, he illuminated the way to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and to achieve the prosperity of the fatherland. Subsequently, the respected and beloved leader called many important meetings put forth the tasks for each sector of the people's economy, and continuously conducted on-the-spot guidance. By so doing, he is leading socialist economic construction wisely.

The plan and intent of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are being brilliantly implemented by the wise leadership of our party. It is a firm determination of our party to make great progress in socialist economic construction. Firmly adhering to the economic construction work of the country, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is illuminating the way and method to implement the program of the socialist economic construction for the 1980's, and is vigorously organizing and mobilizing the party members and working people for its implementation.

Our party has put forth the tasks to place great emphasis on the extraction, metallurgical, and power industries, as well as on transport, effect innovations in the service work, carry out the great nature-remaking work vigorously, intensify the conservation struggle in all sectors of the people's economy, and stabilize production at a high level and continuously increase it by mobilizing hidden potential and improving economic management. This is a wise step to make continuous progress in socialist economic construction and to attain the 10 long-range goals of the socialist economic construction for the 1980's ahead of the schedule. At the same time, our party is making all sectors and units intensify organizational, and political work and vigorously struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" and to successfully accomplish their given tasks.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il conducted working-level on-the-spot guidance over the work of many sectors of the people's economy of Chongjin City, North Jamgyong Province, and South Hamgyong Province last May. This is of great significance in the guidance over economic work. This working-level guidance provided an opportunity to strengthen and develop the industry of our country as a chuche-oriented and self-reliant one and to successfully carry out the huge economic task. At the same time, it encouraged and inspired the working class and people of the country to new innovations.

Our party's leadership over economic work is the basic element of a new turn in socialist economic construction. The special feature of our party's leadership over economic construction is, above all, to enhance the roles of the main area, and the leading sectors and units of economic construction. Adhering to the main area and enhancing the role of the leading economic sectors and units are a key to strengthening the material and technical foundation of the sectors and units of the economy of the country and continuously increasing production.

Our party always gives priority to the important economic sectors and units, and sees to it that these sectors and units are equipped with modern technology and equipment, supplied with raw materials and facilities more properly and that they continuously expand their production capabilities. At the same time, our party is taking various steps to improve economic management at these sectors and units and to stabilize their production at an even higher level.

Last year, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il conducted working-level on-the-spot guidance at Musan Mine, Kim Chaek Iron Works, and Songjin Steel Works -- the leading iron ore and steel production bases of our country -- and at Yongsong Machinery complex and 10 May plant -- the great machine production bases -- and at many other important units. By so doing, he put forth the important tasks related to the overall economic construction, illuminated the ways and methods to accomplish them, and solved all related problems. As a result, these plants and enterprises have been quipped with modern technical equipment, the level of their economic management has been upgraded, and great success has been achieved in production through the consolidation of production capacities. This enables us to improve the supply of raw materials, equipment, energy, and facilities for the concerned economic sectors and units and, thus, increase production in all sectors of the people's economy.

Another special feature of our party's leadership over socialist economic construction is the specific and concrete guidance over economic work. Socialist economy rapidly develops when the work of all sectors and units as an organic body is properly carried out. Specific and concrete guidance over economic work has become even more urgent, as the scale of the people's economy has expanded, and the relationship between the sectors has become complicated.

Success in the bold and comprehensive economic construction depends on meticulous operation and specific guidance. Considering all major and minor problems arising from economic construction such as the problem of ensuring the direction and balance of the economic construction of the country in exercising leadership over economic work, and the problem of stabilizing production at an even higher level in all sectors of the people's economy, our party is putting forth concrete tasks to be accomplished by concerned units, plants, and enterprises.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, during his working guidance to Chongjin, North Jamgyong Province, and South Hamgyong Province, specifically grasped the status of the relevant plants and enterprises, and specifically elucidated the tasks of managing the facilities well, actively introducing new advanced methods in the production of steel, producing various facilities in greater quantities, and increasing the scale of and modernizing mining facilities and transport means, and other matters which the relevant plants, enterprises, and all sectors of the people's economy should adhere to.

The leadership of our party has also properly provided guidance for the many sectors of the people's economy in North and South Pyongan Provinces and for Nampo lockgate and construction of many other facilities. Hence, an upswing is taking place in production in all sectors and units of our country today, while rapidly developing the people's economy and firmly solidifying the economic might.

The important characteristic in our party's leadership for socialist economic construction consists of giving the faith in victory and courage to the working class and workers and of vigorously evoking them to heroic exploits.

The success in socialist construction depends on the method used to inspire the working class and workers who are directly charged with it. The leadership method of our party is demonstrating truly great power in organizing and mobilizing the functionaries and workers. Our party gives great trust and love to the functionaries and workers of the relevant units, also gives them strength and wisdom, and leads them to carry out their duty in carrying through the party's economic policy.

Also, our party is making sure that the functionaries guide the economic work in a proper manner by thoroughly applying the great leader's work method, Chongsanri spirit, and Chongsanri method, and is strongly encouraging the creative labor struggle of the working class and workers. At the same time, our party sets forth the most accurate direction and method for the functionaries and workers of the relevant units and leads them to continuously enhance their work, ensuring that they effect new upturns through practical struggle.

Our functionaries, party members, and workers are acquiring the justness and vitality of the party's line and policy more deeply through such a process and actual experience, are following the party, absolutely trusting the party, and are firmly convinced that our party is the great organizer and guide of all victories. This solidifies as firm as a rock and the unity and cohesion of our party and people united around the party and guarantees the bright future of the chuche revolutionary cause.

As we have the refined leadership of the party which ensures that continuous advance is being made in overall socialist economic construction by brilliantly applying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance method, and as the people have high loyalty of upholding the party's leadership, the socialist construction of our country will always advance continuously and vigorously along the single road of victory.

We should uphold the party's leadership with loyalty and vigorously push ahead with the socialist economic construction so that we can strengthen the might of the country and accelerate the victory of the chuche cause.

NICARAGUAN TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

SK220007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0002 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- The government trade delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and minister of external economic cooperation, left here on May 21 for home by air. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Hong Song-yong, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and other personages concerned and Nicaraguan Ambassador to our country Adolfo Moncada Zepeda.

STUDENT SIT-IN AT U.S. CULTURAL CENTER CONTINUES

Negotiations Resume

SK240208 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] As of now, the college students occupying the American Cultural Center continue their sit-in. They are sticking it out, saying that they will not leave the Cultural Center until their demands are met.

Those students have rejected a proposal by the U.S. Embassy side which says that it would make clear the stand of the U.S. side concerning the Kwangju incident, as demanded by the students, once they disengage from the occupation. They are repeating far-fetched calls demanding that the U.S. side make an appropriate explanation and apology first.

Those riotous students seem to have discussed what they would do in the future, sleeping in turns through the night. Also, some student representatives called upon Mr Engel, deputy chief of the Political Section of the U.S. Embassy, and Mr Rychak, an officer in charge of security, to comply with their demand, while making continued contacts with them at an emergency staircase of the library [of the Cultural Center] at 2320 last night and at 0230 early this morning, the students conveyed their opinions to reporters through written memos. They disclosed that they have refused the food the U.S. side has offered.

Asked if there were any wounded, the students answered: There are no wounded. Although we are all tired, we are trying to continue dialogue with a view to having our demands met. The students said: The plan to occupy the American Cultural Center was mapped out at a meeting of the national student federation held at Yonsei University on 14 May. It was finally decided on 20 May [date as heard].

Meanwhile, at 0700 this morning, Lavin, director of the American Cultural Center, and Dunlop, political counselor, entered the American Cultural Center. It seems that the dialogue with students, which has been suspended since last evening, will continue. Also, six employees of the U.S. Cultural Center showed up for work beginning at 0730 in the morning, and have been working since then. The students staging the sit-in are conveying their opinions to reporters through written memos.

The students said that they have removed part of the barricades set up at the entrance of the library with a view to creating an atmosphere for dialogue.

As of now, the area around the American Cultural Center is in a somewhat tense situation, in the midst of a calmness. Radical slogans which the students plastered are still hung on the windows. Many citizens, in passing by this area on their way to their offices, showed indications of anxiety concerning the students' occupation of a foreign organization.

Students, U.S. Officials Talk

SK240420 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] The college students who have been staging a sit-in for 2 days by occupying the American Cultural Center staged an all-night sit-in last night. They are continuing their sit-in, demanding a meeting with the U.S. ambassador. Reporter (Kim Paek) will report on this:

[Begin relay with reporter Kim] A total of 75 college students of 5 universities belonging to the national student federation, who have been staging a sit-in for 2 days by occupying the American Cultural Center, staged an all-night sit-in last night. Today, too, they continue their sit-in, demanding an official press conference with domestic and foreign reporters and a meeting with the U.S. ambassador.

As day broke, the U.S. side turned out to have dialogue with students with a view to coping with the situation. But no tangible progress has been made yet.

At 0830 this morning, with Kim Kwang-ho, head of the library of the U.S. Cultural Center, acting as interpreter, talk was exchanged between five student representatives, and Lavin, director of the American Cultural Center, and Dunlop, political counselor of the U.S. embassy, with a view to solving the incident. But their meeting continues without any progress.

In today's talks, the student representatives side asked about the U.S. side's opinion concerning the Kwangju incident. Through an explanation by the political counselor, the U.S. side said that the Kwangju incident was a tragedy and it understood the importance of the incident. The U.S. side said: Although it is true that the United States approved the introduction of the martial law troops, those who were responsible for command were Korean. It [the United States] is not responsible for this.

The students asked again about the reason why martial law troops were thrown into Kwangju city on 22 May 1980, at a time when order had already been restored there. On this, according to the students side, the U.S. side said: After the troops of a certain division of the martial law troops were thrown in, the Kwangju incident took a largely favorable turn. After 22 May, the U.S. forces did not exercise command.

Also, approximately 200 domestic and foreign reporters continuously engage in heated-up coverage activities at the scene of the sit-in. Many citizens are also watching the scene of the sit-in impatiently.

Meanwhile, the police have deployed plainclothesmen at various places, including the front gate of the American Cultural Center. The police are preparing for emergencies by concentrating mobile police troops around the periphery of the building. I have been reporting from the scene of the sit-in at the American Cultural Center. [end relay]

Government Seeks Solutions

SK240527 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) held a joint meeting Friday morning to discuss options for dealing with the students' sit-in at the U.S. Information Service (U.S.I.S.) building in downtown Seoul.

In seeking solutions, the government will honor the position of the U.S. Embassy here, which has a direct bearing on the incident, a government source said. The government has been closely monitoring developments at the U.S.I.S. Building, the source added.

The Foreign Ministry, in particular, maintains close contacts with the U.S. Embassy and the Korean Embassy in Washington. The ministry views the seizure as a violent act committed against an official building of a foreign diplomatic mission here.

The incident could adversely affect existing Korean-U.S. relations, a major factor in the security of Northeast Asia, and could lead to miscalculations by North Korea, the ministry said.

Political sources here expressed the concern that the seizure of the building may have been engineered by radical leftist students. They are also concerned about the impact of the incident on Korean-U.S. relations and about adverse spillover effects both at home and abroad.

In a prepared statement, Rep. Sim Myong-po, spokesman for the ruling party, said that his party was gravely concerned that the students' "reckless radical acts" could damage the existing friendly ties between the Republic of Korea and the United States and could result in military adventurism by North Korea, because of miscalculations. In Friday's plenary session of the National Assembly, the DJP will demand that the government take strong measures against radical acts by activist students, Sim said.

Chang Song-man, chairman of the Policy Deliberation Council of the ruling party, said, "It is as clear as daylight that the students' intrusion into and occupation of a foreign diplomatic mission is not only a loss of the nation's credibility; it is also harmful to national interests." He said that the students' acts deserve censure considering the confrontation between South and North Korea, and appealed to the students to keep cool and to restrain from violent and radical actions.

Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan of the DJP said he could not help doubting the intelligence of the students in trying to solve a domestic problem at a foreign diplomatic mission. Yi said he was deeply anxious that the incident would split Seoul-Washington relations and added that internal problems should be settled internally.

Pong Tu-wan, a DJP member and chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, said he was deeply concerned that the incident would hurt Korea's diplomacy by producing the impression that it is experiencing political unrest and social instability.

Meanwhile, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) held a meeting of key post holders in the National Assembly to discuss the problem.

In the meeting, presided over by party President Yi Min-u, the NKDP concluded that the opposition party cannot but regard the situation as significant, considering its background and spillover effects, and decided to make positive efforts to help resolve the problem, party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said. NKDP Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong also said that his party will negotiate with the ruling party to resolve the problem.

In a statement, the minor opposition Korea National Party said that the seizure was a "very shocking incident." "We hope the situation will not be aggravated and will not cause any unfortunate results that are harmful to the traditional friendship between Korea and the United States."

No Sin-yong Addresses Assembly

SK241008 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0905 GMT 24 May 85

[Excerpt] With the presence of Prime Minister No Sin-yong and ministers concerned, the National Assembly held an interpellation session with regard to the fields of diplomacy and security.

Testifying at the session, the prime minister said: I have not correctly grasped the number and identity of the intruders into the U.S. Cultural Center, but I am roughly aware that they are composed of 56 male students and 20 female students from five universities -- Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Korea University, Sunggyungwan University, and Sogang University. I will resolve the incident in the direction of not damaging the existing Korean-U.S. friendly relations.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong stressed: I am convinced that the ruling and opposition parties will agree on the stand toward resolutely countering -- from the nationwide viewpoint of opposing communism and defending democracy -- the incident in which some 70 intruders, in spite of their status as students, alienated Korean-U.S. relations by badly using, with license and illegality, the government's generous measure for autonomy. To prevent the occurrence of such an incident, the incident should not be loosely handled and the government's resolute will to resolve the problem will be shown.

Prime Minister No said: I cannot hold back regret over the fact that, when the ruling and opposition parties are exchanging brisk dialogue at the National Assembly and North-South Red Cross talks are scheduled to be held in Seoul a few days later, young students, not proceeding from a simple sentiment but with an elaborate plan mapped out for a long period of time, intruded into the U.S. Cultural Center in a way employed by urban guerrillas. As prime minister I keenly feel responsible for failing to prevent the occurrence of the incident.

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong revealed that he is maintaining close contacts with the U.S. side so that the incident of occupation of the American Cultural Center will not damage the existing friendly relations between Korea and the United States and is seeking satisfactory measures for a solution to the problem.

U.S. Ambassador 'Optimistic'

SK240843 Seoul YONHAP in English 0834 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- Richard Walker, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, said Friday that the U.S. Embassy in Seoul has confidence in its ability to peacefully resolve the situation created by the Korean students' occupation of the U.S. Information Service building here.

Through peaceful dialogue with the students, who occupied the building in downtown Seoul on Thursday afternoon, the embassy is confident that it can surely persuade the students to leave the building, Walker said.

Walker's optimistic comment came at a meeting with the Presidents of Seoul's five major universities Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Sunggungwan and Sogang Universities, at the U.S. Embassy here on Friday afternoon.

Regarding the student's assertion that the U.S. Government was responsible for the 1980 Kwangju incident, Walker said that his embassy is presenting the students with undislosed documents which verify the fact that the United States did not know about the Kwangju incident in advance.

The Korean University presidents had requested a meeting with the U.S. Ambassador. During the meeting, the university presidents expressed to Walker their regret over the seizure of the building by their students.

About 75 students from five universities are staging a sit-in in the second-floor library of the building, demanding that the United States acknowledge responsibility for the Kwangju incident and apologize to the Korean people.

Economic Organizations Concerned

SK240545 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Today, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry [KCCI] said: We cannot suppress our regret over the incident of intrusion into and occupation of the American Cultural Center. The flunkeyist idea of making domestic problems depend on outside forces is, itself, problematic. Also, we are concerned as to whether this incident might damage the traditional relations of unity between the ROK and the United States.

The KCCI said, in a comment: This incident not only helps the puppet North Korea's ambition to alienate the ROK from the United States, but also destroys stability by damaging the national economy and throwing society into confusion. Except for this, we can gain nothing.

The KCCI went on to say: At the present time, when we are suffering much economically, if social stability is destroyed, the economy will become more difficult. The radical students are urged to think of the future of the country and the stability of society at the same time and to regain their reason quickly.

Today, the Federation of Korean Industries [FKI] said, in connection with the some radical students' intrusion into and occupation of the American Cultural Center: We think it regrettable that the students have moved into a foreign mission building, an area under extraterritorial jurisdiction.

In a comment on the riot raised by radical students, the FKI said: At the present time, when we can never take an optimistic view of the economic and security situation, the students have done such a thing. This act damages the unity between the ROK and the United States, the basis of national security, and hampers national stability and economic development. The students themselves should have exercised self-restraint.

Fear of North Exploitation

SK240753 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- Many Koreans are concerned that the seizure Thursday of the U.S. Information Service (U.S.I.S.) building here by radical university students could be exploited by North Korean Communists.

Their demands that the U.S. Government assume responsibility for the 1980 Kwangju incident contravenes the nationalism which the students themselves advocate, and could benefit the North Korean Communists' propaganda against the South. Koreans fear that the incident will create social unrest and adversely affect the ties of friendship between Seoul and Washington. Ironically, it could hamper the democratization which the students fervently advocate.

It is very deplorable that the students resorted to violence at a time when the National Assembly had been discussing all the important aspects of Korean society, including the Kwangju incident, one observer in Seoul said.

As a U.S. Embassy officer put it, "A quick and peaceful resolution of the situation" is desired now.

Many South Korean people have expressed the hope that the incident will not damage Korean-U.S. security ties, which were solidified during President Chon Tu-hwan's recent visit to Washington.

The sit-in at the U.S.I.S. building is the fourth anti-U.S. incident since late 1979, when an arson attempt was made at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, South Cholla Province. In March 1982, a group of anti-government students set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, killing one Korean student and injuring two others. In September 1983, a bomb exploded in front of the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu, Korea's third largest city.

Editorial Deplores Occupation

SK240943 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Violence Is Antidemocratic -- We Deplore the Racket of Occupying the American Cultural Center"]

[Text] The incident of occupying the American Cultural Center library by a group of students was an act of violence which can never be tolerated, no matter what their political motive and demands may be.

The demands for "democratization" and "clarification of the Kwangju incident" are issues that have already been raised by the politicians of legitimate political parties. Therefore, we do not intend to debate at this point the simple fact that the students have put forward such demands.

We want to make it clear at this opportunity that we cannot support the rash and thoughtless action whereby the students accused the U.S. side of responsibility for the Kwangju incident and demanded its apology, because we feel embarrassed at the leftist nature whereby the students led the issue between ourselves to an "anti-U.S. struggle." Furthermore, we cannot tolerate such an anti-intellectual action whereby they have attempted to solve the problem by violent means such as surprise attack and occupation of an urban guerrilla war type.

Antigovernment actions can be classified into two categories -- action within the scope of democratic philosophy in a broad sense, and action that goes beyond this scope and deviates in a direction which advocates of free democracy can never accept. In the latter case, radical, violent, and extreme acts resorting to violent means are employed. Such deviation should be sternly rejected by the people firmly adhering to democratic principles, no matter what slogans and cause the activists may put forward. Such deviators are a kind of extremists, and world history teaches us a lesson that such an extreme act and thought led to a consequence which was no better than the extremism on the other side.

It was our intuitive feeling that much of such extremist assertions have recently infiltrated into the radical circles in our society. They broke the windows of police substations, broke the furniture of the office of university presidents, and threw Molotov cocktails, and now this has led to the situation where they chanted such anti-U.S. slogans as "Kneel down and apologize, and withdraw," while occupying a foreign diplomatic mission.

Do they think this incident has favorably contributed to the endeavor for democratization pursued by the students, or not?

The more a radical faction resorts to acts of violence, the more it will bring about adverse actions and adverse results, and even those innocent citizens including the intellectuals and the middle class who believe they need more democratization may pause for a moment from fear and hesitation. In other words, the more they resort to such acts, the more it will fatally hurt not only the activists themselves but also democratization.

For this reason, the radical acts and adventurism of the extreme and radical factions have always been the object of disappointment for rational citizens.

Whatever cause they put forward -- democratization or anything else -- if the activists behave in such a way that they disappoint the citizens in general, for whom would they wish to achieve democratization? If they turn the entire world into their enemy, the consequence they should accept will be their own isolation.

No matter how reasonable their objective may be, if their means lack morality and rationality, the objective turns out to be wrong. They should blame themselves that their act has undoubtedly given incalculable disillusionment, deep regret, and disappointment to all people of good sense desiring democratization. Violence is intolerable. It is time for the entire society to gather the wisdom of all.

ASSEMBLY TO SEND REPLY ON N-S TALKS BEFORE 1 JUNE

SK240755 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's National Assembly will reply to North Korea's proposal to hold inter-Korean parliamentary talks before June 1, when the current session is due to be terminated, a leading lawmaker said Friday.

Lawmakers on the Steering Committee discussed drafting an official reply to Pyongyang's proposal after they were briefed by unification minister Yi Se-ki on overall affairs concerning Seoul and Pyongyang, Yi Chong-chan, committee chairman said. "The opening of economic talks or Red Cross meetings should not be linked with that of the parliamentary talks, because the agenda of the parliamentary talks is different from those of other talks," Yi said.

In its latest message, North Korea claimed that the delay in the South's response could reflect badly on the ongoing inter-Korean economic and Red Cross talks.

NORTH CALLED ON TO ADDRESS TALKS IN GOOD FAITH

SK240158 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "No Dialogue Ploy"]

[Text] It was with good reason that the National Assembly authorities here expressed concern over the possible maneuvering of Pyongyang to raise a false issue out of the proposed interparliamentary talks between the South and North to scuttle the dialogue now under way in other already agreed-upon channels.

Misgivings were aired yesterday in response to a telephone message from North Korea voicing unwarranted suspicion that Seoul's delay in giving a definite reply on the proposal might be an attempt to take political advantage of the proposed parley.

The fact of the matter is that the newly elected legislature in Seoul has convened just last week. It takes time to take a clear stand based on a broad consensus in accordance with due legal and organizational procedure. Not Seoul but Pyongyang is to be suspected of ulterior motives in rushing the shadily conceived parliamentary talks and threatening to use it against the economic and Red Cross meetings for the sake of getting propaganda mileage out of the whole dialogue affair.

The devious intent of North Korea was laid bare by Ho Tam, a prime mover of its foreign policy, who told visiting Japanese Socialists recently that the inter-Korean talks of parliamentarians are designed to realize the proposed three-way conference among Seoul, Pyongyang and Washington -- another gimmick to undermine the position of Seoul.

Our foremost interest is in making the ongoing, albeit precarious, economic and Red Cross talks productive and successful. High expectation is staked on the scheduled visit of North Korean Red Cross delegates in Seoul next week for resumed negotiations. These two channels of working-level dialogue could and should be utilized effectively before any meaningful talks on a higher and political level.

The formal reply of the National Assembly will soon be made following proper discussions by the relevant authorities. In the meantime, North Korea must not employ tactical ploys but should concentrate on addressing the economic and Red Cross talks in good faith.

DJP MEMBER CALLS FOR BLUEPRINT FOR DEMOCRATIZATION

SK240127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] A lawmaker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party urged the government yesterday to present a blueprint for overall state administrative reform designed to develop the nation's democracy.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho asserted, "We should wisely surmount the crisis facing our free democracy and nationalism by eliminating factors of distorted democracy and pseudo-democracy." "As some people emphasize the symbolic significance of democracy only, leftist and fictitious factors of democracy creep in," Yi contended.

The 46-year-old DJP lawmaker was one of three assemblymen who took the floor to question the prime minister and pertinent cabinet members on political affairs on the second day of interpellation. The two others were Rep. Chun Pyong-u of the DJP and Rep. Sin Ki-ha of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

In his testimony, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said the most urgent task for achieving democracy is in avoiding "extreme confrontation." "One party should not show impatience when the other party makes a demand contrary to its own. Both parties should respect each other's opinions and try to solve problems through dialogue politics based on compromise and concession," said No. The prime minister emphasized that no attempts should be made to solve issues by force or collective action.

Rep. Yi of the DJP, doubting the practicality of the National Assembly Election Law, proposed that the Assembly form a special committee to study the wisdom of revising the law. The current election law lacks practicality in terms of campaign methods and campaign fund limits, he alleged.

Touching on the Feb. 12 Assembly election, the DJP lawmaker insisted that the absence of suits to nullify the election proves that it was held in "a free and fair manner." Yi said, "If the government disregards general legal procedures and practices and grants amnesty to Kim Tae-chung and others for merely political reasons, it will threaten legal order in general."

Meanwhile, Rep. Sin of the NKDP focused his questions on the Kwangju incident of May 10, 1980. "The tragedy of the Kwangju incident is passing out of our mind, but it is our inevitable responsibility to look thoroughly into the incident and disclose all details," said Sin. The opposition lawmaker demanded the government unveil the "exact number of casualties in the incident, designate the victims as contributors to national development and declare their graveyard a sacred precinct."

He asked the government what it thinks of the Kwangju incident -- whether it was a righteous uprising or a revolt. The lawmaker from the main opposition party called on the government to disclose the identity of the leader of a military unit mobilized in the incident. Urging amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung, Sin maintained the government should dismiss those officials involved in "the house arrest imposed on fighters for democracy."

Rep. Chon of the DJP, however, claimed that the Kwangju incident was "a mass revolt" rather than a pure collective action. Using a rhetorical question, Chon said, "Can we say Kim Tae-chung had nothing to do with the Kwangju incident?" The majority lawmaker also stressed that it is important to preclude possible side effects in implementing a local autonomy system.

In response to lawmakers' queries, the prime minister said, "What we should emphasize in connection with the Kwangju incident is that a similar tragedy should be prevented, that we should heal the trauma as soon as possible and forget it." No said, "It will not further national interests to continue to refer to the Kwangju incident. There is nothing to add to the government's previous explanation."

Replying to Rep. Sin's proposal for the erection of a monument for the victims of the incident, he said, "That is not a matter to be considered at this time." No said, "The Kwangju incident was neither a righteous uprising nor a revolt. It was only an incident."

In other testimonies, Minister of Justice Kim Sok-hwi said the prisoners whose release is demanded by the opposition NKDP number 115. The figure breaks down to 38 unconvicted and 75 convicted. Kim testified that a majority of the 75 convicted are radically leftist-oriented. It is inevitable that those leftist criminals be punished to safeguard the nation, he said.

EDITORIAL ON RELATIONS AMONG N. KOREA, USSR, PRC

SK230557 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Pyongyang. Moscow. Beijing"]

[Text] In recent years, the relations among the northern countries have shown a sign of very active movement centering around Pyongyang.

Last year, Kim Il-song visited the Soviet Union and East Europe in May and Red China in November. Hu Yaobang of Red China has recently held a summit meeting with Kim Il-song in Sinuiju.

At the Foreign Ministry level, last November Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa visited Pyongyang and stayed there for quite a while. During his stay, issues pending between North Korea and the Soviet Union were settled, and it was decided that regular talks would be held between the foreign ministers of the two sides for the next 2 years. In accordance with such an agreement, Kim Yong-nam has recently visited Moscow, and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko will reportedly visit Pyongyang. The Soviet Union and Red China have long competed with each other in taking the lead in communist circles in terms of the political arena of Northeast Asia. Whenever they have engaged in such competition, the two countries have engaged in a tug-of-war over Pyongyang.

But, the recent movement attracts our attention, in particular, because such a movement is being carried out as the South-North dialogue resumes and North Korea seems to be seeking an opening.

North Korea has thus far continued armed provocations against the South, while maintaining its closed system in international society. There has not been much difference, either, in terms of the way it is isolated and closed toward communist countries.

The North Korean system began to be challenged since the Aung San incident in October 1983, and Pyongyang put forth a proposal for tripartite talks later.

We have watched frequent exchanges of visits among Pyongyang, Moscow, and Beijing and have thought that such frequent exchanges of visit might soften North Korea's closed and violent nature. It is all the more worthwhile to pin expectations on Red China, which has switched its policy to one of openness and economic construction, in terms of its checking North Korea. But, we should never be optimistic about Pyongyang-Beijing relations. The two sides have still maintained a firm relationship of military alliance. As far as Red China is concerned, it cannot turn its face away from North Korea because of its competition with the Soviet Union.

In particular, the frequent exchanges of visits between the heads of the two countries show that they are holding summit meetings regularly and annually. At the latest meeting in Siuiju, Hu Yaobang supported Kim Il-song in North Korea's policies toward the South, including South-North talks. It has been said that he also expressed his willingness to render help for the improvement of North Korean relations with the United States, while promising to exercise his good offices for North Korea to have a direct dialogue with the United States.

No matter how hard Red China may try, a dialogue or improvement in relations between North Korea and the United States cannot be realized easily. But, such a promise of Red China obviously runs counter to our policy and interest.

It has been learned that recently, the Soviet Union offered MIG-23 fighter-bombers to North Korea and that, at the Sinuiju talks, Red China promised military aid. This as well as the North Korea's own movement to beef up its combat readiness has become an external factor making us nervous.

Now is the time for us to act more efficiently and wisely in the internal and external arenas. Now is the time to achieve national harmony, internally, and to strongly overcome challenges from the northern region externally, through consolidation of a closer unity with such friendly nations as the United States and Japan. We expect wise efforts from the government and political parties.

SPK DENOUNCES THAI 'REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES'

BK231300 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1130 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 23 -- According to an AFP report in Bangkok dated May 19, 1985, the Thai authorities are preparing a new drive of "repatriation of Kampuchean refugees." In the view of Prasong Sunsiri, Thailand's National Security Council general secretary, this repatriation is put to effect in a near future and the number of refugees will reach 23,000-24,000. It is noted that this move of Thailand has no approval from the international organizations in charge of humanitarian aid to Kampuchean refugees.

It is the routine move of the Bangkok authorities of consistently using the refugee problem, created by themselves and with an active backing from Beijing, to entertain on Thai soil the remnants of Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries in the hopes of opposing the rebirth of Kampuchea. In dry season, when Khmer reactionary forces from their sanctuaries in Thailand infiltrated into Kampuchean territory and were wiped out and chased by the Armed Forces and the entire people of Kampuchea, Thailand would open [as received] its frontier for the formers to take refuge in the camps of refugees installed by Thailand at the border area, at the same time making other Kampuchean refugees by force of weapons and attracting humanitarian aid of international organizations. A great part of the aid was tapped by Bangkok. In rainy season, the Thai rulers drive the reactionary elements back into Kampuchean territory to perpetrate crimes. Regarding the refugees, a part of them were enrolled in the reactionary forces, in fact were hostages serving as shield for Thailand in conducting hostile acts against Kampuchea.

Everyone still remembers the dramatic atrocities occurred in 1970 and 1980 during the repatriations undertaken by Thailand. We can predict this time the much bigger scale of such atrocities in view of the present frenzied efforts made by the Thai authorities following the bitter defeats in the recent dry season suffered by the remnants of Polpotists and other reactionaries along the Kampuchean-Thai border. The Kampuchean news agency SPK is authorized to vehemently denounce the "repatriation of refugees" being organized by the Thai authorities and demands an immediate end to that undertaking which is barbarous, inhuman and criminal on the hand and which is a gross violation of the human rights and deliberate and cynical trample on the international law regarding the refugee problem.

SPK reaffirms the position full of goodwill of the People's Republic of Kampuchea that is to solve the problem of refugees in Thailand by humanitarian means, enter into negotiations with Thailand by any form and in any place, directly or through the go-between of a third party, including the meetings between the two Kampuchean and Thai Red Cross organizations to find as soon as possible a solution acceptable for all parties, in conformity with the humanitarian spirit, international law and in respect for the Kampuchean national sovereignty.

Should the Thai authorities continue to use the refugee problem for inhuman purposes in service of the Beijing expansionist and hegemonist policy against the PRK, they have to bear full responsibility of the consequences arising from their criminal acts.

SIHANOUK, SONN SAN GROUPS WELCOME TALKS PROPOSAL

BK240115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 May 85 p 2

[Text] Officials of the Kampuchean resistance groups under Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann said yesterday that they still welcome the Malaysian proposal of proximity talks.

"As far as Prince Norodom Sihanouk is concerned, we still welcome and support the idea of the talks," a Sihanoukist official told the BANGKOK POST. An official of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said his group's position remained the same as stated by Son Sann before he left for Egypt.

The Sihanoukist official said the "proposal is in our favour," but added that he could not comment on the position of the other two Khmer factions -- the KPNLF and the Khmer Rouge. This was only the stand of Sihanouk and FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia], he said, stressing that it did not represent the official position of the Democartic Kampuchean coalition.

The KPNLF official said that Prime Minister Son Sann had said before his trip to Egypt that he welcomed any effort, especially from his ASEAN friends, that might provide a solution to the Kampuchean problem. The KPNLF still did not know the details of the proposed talks, the official said, adding that as far as the KPNLF was concerned, "We have not really rejected it (the proposal)."

The Sihanoukist official said that the group would be represented by Prince Ranariddh at the upcoming talks between ASEAN and the Kampuchean coalition over the proximity proposal scheduled to be held in Bangkok on May 27 and 28. The KPNLF official said that his group would be represented by two officials, but declined to name them. The Khmer Rouge could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

Any decision by the coalition must get unanimous approval of the three factions before it can be adopted.

The POST reported on Monday, quoting authoritative sources, that the coalition had rejected the Malaysian proposal and planned to inform ASEAN of its decision during the Bangkok talks. The sources had said that as long as Kampuchea remained occupied by the Vietnamese, any talks with the Heng Samrin regime would be disadvantageous to the coalition.

MALAYSIAN TRAINING OF CGDK OFFICERS REPORTED

BK231119 Bangkok NAEW NA in Thai 23 May 85 p 10

[Text] According to a report from Aranyaprathet District, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Refugee Affairs Arthur Dewey and his team arrived at Khao I-dang yesterday at 0930 for a visit to refugee sites along the Thai border in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. The group traveled by helicopter from Bangkok. They listened to a briefing by officials at Khao I-dang and proceeded to visit Site 7 near Khao I-dang. At 1400 the group visited Site 2 or Ban Bang Pu where 81,000 Cambodian refugees who were evacuated from Dangrak [Ta Lok], Ampil, Samlar Chhanganh [Prasat Tbeng], and Nong Chan [Prey Chan], are taking refuge. There are also 3,900 Vietnamese refugees at the center. According to the report, the refugee camp at Site 2 was crowded. The group of the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state arrived after a heavy downpour and were met by all wet people. About 500 school children were holding class in the water. The U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state talked to the refugees about their problems and assured them of aid efforts. He left for Bangkok at about 1600.

Refugee leaders at Site 2, Chum Choeun, Ngek Sophon, Say Kimhuo, explained to reporters that the number of division, battalion, and company leaders of the Cambodian tripartite factions are dwindling because they are undergoing a training course in Malaysia. Malaysia, they said, is providing a 4-month training course on guerrilla warfare to groups of 20 commanding officers. Those officers will return for service in Cambodia to expel Vietnamese aggressors.

THAI OFFICER SAYS CGDK DEFECTORS EXECUTED, PUNISHED

BK240219 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 May 85 p 2

[Text] The Army charged yesterday that Kampuchean resistance fighters who changed sides to the pro-Hanoi Government under promises of amnesty had been executed or punished.

Army Secretary Narudon Detpradiyut told a news conference that "a significant number" of resistance defectors had been killed or forced to do hard labour. The Army said it based the charges on reports from refugees who had surrendered to the Phnom Penh authorities and then fled.

The pro-Vietnamese People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) amnesty for "misled people" -- the term usually applied to anti-PRK forces or civilians -- promises clemency, land for farms, or jobs in national defence and reconstruction.

ATTEMPTS TO STOP DK FORCES NEAR PHNOM PENH

BK210646 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Since the end of April, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent 6,000 troops, drawn from western Cambodia and south of Phnom Penh, supported by artillery, tanks and 2 B-24 helicopters, to launch search-and-destroy operations against our Democratic Kampuchean forces launching activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Muk Kampul, Ponhea Loe, and Kompong Tralach Kraom districts. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent these infantrymen, artillery, tanks, and helicopters to launch operations against our forces because our forces have been launching attacks against them in these districts, which are adjacent to Phnom Penh.

VONADK REPORTS SRV CONVOY AMBUSHED IN BATTAMBANG

BK230016 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] On 21 May, 15 Vietnamese trucks carried troops and 100 metric tons of ammunition from Mak Hoeun to Nimit on the south Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province]. We ambushed them east of Mak Hoeun. We destroyed 5 trucks on the spot; 18 Vietnamese in the trucks were killed and 20 others wounded. We destroyed 10 AK'S and 3 B-40's. Ammunition inside the trucks exploded for more than an hour.

VONADK REPORTS VIETNAMESE COMMANDER KILLED 9 MAY

BK240254 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] On 9 May, Cambodian soldiers shot and killed a Vietnamese commander (Me Bancheaka) who was on his way to work between Sala Lek Pram and Kompong Chhnang provincial seat. Another Vietnamese soldier there fled on a motorcycle to Kompong Chhnang, leaving his commander's body behind.

SRV'S TRUONG CHINH BEGINS VISIT, MEETS LEADERS

Welcomed by Souphanouvong

BK220624 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] In response to an invitation by the LPRP Central Committee and the SPC of the LPDR, and SRV party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, arrived in Vientiane by a special plane at 0900 on 22 May to pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR.

The delegation was honored at a welcoming ceremony at the airport by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the republic, and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR. Accompanying Comrade Truong Chinh in paying a visit to Laos on this occasion are Comrade General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the SRV Council of State; Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee, member of the SRV Council of State, and chairman of the Vietnamese Women's Federation; Comrade Dang Thi, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Laos and Cambodia; and Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung, chief of the office of the National Assembly and of the SRV Council of State.

Accompanying Comrade Souphanouvong in welcoming the state guests at Wattai airport were Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; and Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; along with comrade secretaries of the party Central Committee, members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, standing committee members and members of the SPC, ministers and deputy ministers, chairmen and vice chairmen of the state committees, and a large crowd of representatives of various mass organizations together with high-ranking cadres of both military and civilian branches.

Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos and member of the Vietnamese party and state delegation, along with other cadres of the Vietnamese Embassy, Vietnamese experts, and Vietnamese residents in Laos were also on hand to welcome Comrade Truong Chinh and his delegation at the airport.

The special plane landed at Wattai International Airport at 0900. Comrade Souphanouvong and other comrade Lao leaders shook hands with and embraced Comrade Truong Chinh and his delegation members in a friendly atmosphere. Young girls then presented the state guests with bunches of fragrant flowers in a spirit of respect. National anthems of the two countries -- Laos and Vietnam -- were then played by the LPA musical band amid 21-gun salutes fired in honor of the guests.

[Begin recording] I, Captain (Khampheuai Kolakon), commander of the LPA honor guard unit, hereby report to Chairman Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and head of the SRV party and state delegation paying an official friendship visit to the LPDR. The LPA honor guard is pleased to wholeheartedly welcome the visit. I would now like to invite the chairman to review the honor guard. [end recording]

Comrade Souphanouvong then led Comrade Truong Chinh to review the LPA honor guard. Comrade Truong Chinh and his delegation members later shook hands with our Lao leaders at various levels who stood in line to welcome them in a pleasant atmosphere. They also shook hands with various cadres of the Vietnamese Embassy, Vietnamese experts, and overseas Vietnamese while waving to hail our Lao cadres.

Afterwards, a motorcade took the state guests to the guest house through long lines of people waving the Vietnamese and Lao national flags along both sides of the road to wholeheartedly welcome the visit to Laos by the delegation of the fraternal Vietnamese party and state on this occasion.

Reception After Arrival

BK221014 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, May 22 (OANA-KPL) -- The visiting high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Politburo member of CPV CC and president of the State Council of the SRV, which arrived here this morning, has called on Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and president of the Lao PDR, the people's supreme assembly and the Lao front for national construction.

At the reception which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, President Souphanouvong expressed his gladness to receive the Vietnamese delegation at a time when the Lao as well as the other peoples of Indochina and the world people are celebrating the 95th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh. He wished the delegation success in its visit to Laos, and asked it to convey his warmest congratulations and best wishes to the other Vietnamese leaders.

President Truong Chinh, then, expressed his thanks to President Souphanouvong and all the other Lao party and state leaders for their hospitality. He also expressed his warm greetings to the multi-ethnic people of Laos, and his wish for further strengthening of the special friendship, combative solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

Phomvihan, Truong Chinh Meet

BK230944 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, May 23 (OANA-KPL) -- The successive victories of the Vietnamese people have greatly contributed to reinforcing the special combative alliance among the three Indochinese countries and peace and stability in South-east Asia and in the world, stated Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, during his cordial meeting yesterday with Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the CPV CC and president of the State Council of the SRV, who is leading a high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation on a visit to Laos.

Also present at the meeting were Khamtai Siphandon, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the Lao People's Army, Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs and Khampheuan Tounalom, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao PDR to the SRV. The Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, Nguyen Xuan, was also on hand.

General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan warmly welcomed Truong Chinh and all the members of the Vietnamese delegation on their visit to Laos.

This visit, he said, will further strengthen the existing special relations between the two countries and peoples. He warmly hailed the remarkable achievements of the Vietnamese people in national defence and socialist construction, and expressed his deep gratitude to the party, the government and people of Vietnam for having provided Laos with precious support and assistance in the past as well as at present.

He asked President Truong Chinh, to convey his fraternal congratulations and best wishes to the general secretary of the CPV CC and the other Vietnamese party and state leaders. President Truong Chinh, then, expressed thanks to the Lao party and state and people for their precious and efficient support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their long struggle for national independence and freedom in the past and in their national defence and socialist construction at present.

The Vietnamese leader also conveyed to the Lao general secretary warm greetings from the general secretary of the CPV CC Le Duan, and expressed his sincere thanks to him and to President Souphanouvong for having reserved for him and his delegation a warm and cordial welcome in Laos.

Leaders Attend Banquet

BK230555 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] On the evening of 22 May, Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the republic, and chairman of the SPC, held a grand banquet at the office of the LPRP Central Committee in honor of Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, chairman of the SRV Council of State, and head of the SRV party and state delegation, and other comrade members of the delegation which is currently paying an official friendship visit to the LPDR. Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan also attended the banquet as guest of honor.

Also attending for the Lao side were comrade members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Khamtai Siphandon, and Phoun Sipaseut; comrade members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee Sali Vongkhamsao, Sisavat Keobounphan, Saman Vi-gnaket, and Maichantan Sengmani; and comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, members of the standing committee and members of the SPC, ministers and deputy ministers, high-ranking officers of the LPA, and representatives of various offices and organizations in the center and in Vientiane.

Also attending the banquet for the Vietnamese side were Comrade Nguyen Xuan, ambassador of the SRV to Laos, together with Vietnamese experts working in Laos.

At the banquet, Comrade President Souphanouvong and Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh exchanged speeches. Amid an atmosphere full of the Laos-Vietnam special solidarity, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh, and Comrade President Souphanouvong invited the various comrades attending the banquet to drink a toast to the daily consolidation and fine development of the Laos-Vietnam and Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia relations of special friendship and all-round cooperation.

After the banquet, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade President Souphanouvong invited Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh and his delegation to view the performances staged in their honor by the central art troupe. The performances continued in a joyous atmosphere.

Souphanouvong Speaks

BK231514 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 May 85

["Excerpts" from speech by Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of LPRP Central Committee, president of the republic, and chairman of SPC of LPDR, at 22 May Vientiane banquet in honor of SRV party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh -- read by announcer]

[Text] Your visit, comrades, marks a new step in the fine development of the uncrushable special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two people.

At a time when our entire party, people, and army are striving to compete in scoring achievements to welcome the nation's 2 great historical days and are joyously commemorating the 95th birthday of great President Ho Chi Minh -- founder of the Indochinese Communist Party, which is the origin of the LPRP, the CPV, and the KPRP of today -- we are today very elated to welcome a high-level SRV party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, which is paying an official friendship visit to the LPDR.

First of all, I would like to express -- on behalf of the party, state, and people of Laos -- wholehearted salutations, welcome, and sincere thanks to Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh, an outstanding leader of the Vietnamese party and state and a very close friend of the Lao people, and to other comrade members of the Vietnamese party and state delegation for bringing fine sentiments, a spirit of close friendship, and the great encouragement of the fraternal Vietnamese people to our Lao nation and people.

Amid this warm atmosphere of close friendship and fraternity, I would like to invite you, comrades, to drink a toast to wish the high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation, led by Comrade Truong Chinh, glorious success in its visit to the LPDR on this occasion in making a significant contribution to stepping up the cause of national defense and socialist construction of the peoples of the two countries and to the enhancement of the socialist community's strength and the safeguarding of peace and stability in this region and the world.

Truong Chinh Speaks

BK240415 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 May 85

["Excerpts" from 22 May speech by Truong Chinh, member of CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of SRV Council of State, and head of SRV party and state delegation, at Vientiane banquet -- read by announcer]

[Text] During the past years, implementing the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress, with their heroic fighting and creative labor, the Lao people of all tribes have continued to win great successes in the cause of building and defending the country, thus leading Laos to advance firmly toward socialism. Thanks to the great significance of this, the success of the Lao revolution constitutes an earnest encouragement and has become a clear mirror for the people of various countries currently struggling to win national independence and to build a new life.

Bringing into full play the glorious tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party, the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos have continuously nurtured and built their special solidarity, the foundation of which was laid, nurtured, and promoted by President Ho Chi Minh.

The CPV and the Vietnamese people are greatly proud of having the LPRP and the Lao people of all tribes as gallant comrades and intimate brothers. The Vietnamese people promise to do their best to continuously consolidate and defend the militant solidarity and special relationship among our three nations in the same manner as they protect their own eyes. The Vietnamese people will forever be a loyal and reliable friend of the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples.

Meeting Held 23 May

BK230621 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] A meeting between a high-level party and state delegation of the LPDR led by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the republic, and chairman of the SPC, and a high-level party and state delegation of the SRV led by Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State was officially held in Vientiane on the morning of 23 May. Attending the meeting on the Lao side were Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee, minister of industry, handicrafts, and forestry, and chairman of the Lao Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With the SRV and the PRK; Mrs Phetsamom Lasasimma, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Federation of Lao Women Central Committee; Comrade Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy minister and chief of the Presidential Office and Office of the SPC; and Comrade Khampheun Tounalom, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the SRV.

Attending on the Vietnamese side were Comrade General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the SRV Council of State; Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee, member of the Council of State, and chairman of the Vietnamese Women's Federation; Comrade Dang Thi, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With the LPDR and the PRK; Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung, chief of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

In the meeting, Comrade President Souphanouvong and Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on important international issues, including the situation in the region, with a view to strengthening the relations of special friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries -- Laos and Vietnam -- and to contributing to the cause of safeguarding peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

The meeting between the hosts and the guests proceeded in an atmosphere of close friendship and mutual understanding. The two sides agreed on all issues raised for discussions.

Truong Chinh Places Wreath

BK231438 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] After arriving in Vientiane on the morning of 22 May, the high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation headed by Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, laid a wreath at the monument of revolutionary combatants in Vientiane. The wreath, with a note reading "May the heroic Lao combatants who have sacrificed their lives for the independence and freedom of the Lao people of various tribes elegantly live forever!", was placed at the base of the monument to mourn the Lao revolutionary combatants.

Accompanying Chairman Truong Chinh and his delegation in laying the wreath at the monument on this occasion was Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs.

Welcomed by PASASON

BK220559 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 May 85

[PASASON 22 May editorial: "Salute and Welcome a High-Level Vietnamese Delegation; Salute and Welcome Close, Fraternal Comrades-in-Arms"]

[Text] Today, in the bright atmosphere of historical May, a high-level delegation of the CPV and the SRV Council of State led by Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, has left the land of great President Ho Chi Minh for Vientiane to begin an official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee and the SPC. The delegation has brought to our Lao people the profound friendship and close, militant solidarity of nearly 60 million Vietnamese people. Our Lao people of various tribes are elated and extremely proud to salute and welcome the state guests -- representatives of the heroic Vietnamese people -- and to salute and welcome beloved and respected Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh, excellent disciple of President Ho Chi Minh, senior leader of the CPV who has been involved in the revolutionary cause of Vietnam all his life, who is a close comrade and friend of the Lao people, and who has always promoted and developed the Lao-Vietnam relations of friendship and special militant solidarity.

This visit takes place at a time when our entire party, Army, and people, together with the fraternal Vietnamese people are celebrating the 95th birth anniversary of great President Ho Chi Minh, who founded, trained, and tempered the Indochinese Communist Party -- origin of the LPRP, the CPV, and the KPRP of today. It also comes at a time when our Lao people are enthusiastically striving to compete in scoring achievements to welcome and celebrate the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR, and at a time when our entire Lao people are endeavoring to fulfill the First 5-Year State Plan and to translate into reality the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on the strengthening of the combat alliance and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. The visit takes place at a time when Laos-Vietnam relations and Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia relations have been further promoted, expanded, and developed to a higher level with a new and more profound quality through the implementation of resolutions of the party congresses of each country and through the implementation of the Laos-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which was signed in Vientiane in July 1977, as well as of the statement of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries in February 1983.

The visit to Laos by the high-level Vietnamese delegation takes place at a time when the situation in the world as well as in the region has seen complicated changes in favor of the cause of national defense and socialist construction in Laos and Vietnam as well as the three Indochinese countries.

The revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese nations is now in an unprecedentedly strong position. The national defense and the maintenance of public security have been securely guaranteed while many new, significant achievements have been scored in the economic construction and cultural development. We have systematically smashed all schemes of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. The Beijing reactionaries have stepped up collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, in particular the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, in opposing the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian revolution and creating a confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN groupings.

They have tried to sabotage peace and stability in the region by carrying out the sabotage war along the northern border of Vietnam, instigating the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to mobilize troops to attack three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province, and continuing to foster and arm the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries to carry out sabotage and subversive activities along the Cambodian-Thai border in opposition to the revival of the Cambodian people. These acts have been fiercely retaliated and painfully defeated. They have been also strongly denounced by progressive public opinion in the region and the world.

At the same time, the three Indochinese countries' reasonable proposal for a solution of the regional problem has been daily supported even more widely by the public in Southeast Asia and the world.

Under these circumstances, this visit to Laos by the high-level Vietnamese delegation constitutes a great encouragement for our entire party, people, and Army to overcome all difficulties and various trials to march forward to fulfill the two strategic tasks -- defending the country and building socialism. The visit also shows that the Vietnamese party, state, and people -- pure inheritors of great President Ho Chi Minh's cause -- have always supported and rendered great and effective assistance to our Lao revolution. It also vitally marks a new, significant step of development in the militant solidarity, great friendship, and all-round cooperation between the parties and people of the two countries, a step that contributes to the movements for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Laos and Vietnam are two fraternal countries with thousands of kilometers of common border from north to south. They have shared the same destinies and have maintained a tradition of solidarity and mutual assistance since ancient times. In particular, since great President Ho Chi Minh brought the light of Marxism-Leninism to Indochina, Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian revolutionaries have served as his good disciples.

They have fought shoulder to shoulder in the trenches against the common enemies, namely the imperialist colonialists, in the spirit of sharing every grain of rice and every vegetable, thus winning renowned and very glorious victories. At present, our two nations have even maintained the same objective -- building socialism -- and have together confronted the new enemies, namely the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists who have colluded with the imperialists and other reactionaries in opposing the revolution of the three Indochinese countries.

In the new stage of revolution, our people have always had pure friends, namely the fraternal Vietnamese people. Over the past 10 years, despite many difficulties resulting from the danger of threats posed by the enemies and from natural disasters, the party, state, and people of Vietnam have always provided great and effective support and sincere assistance for the party, state, and people of Laos. It is clear that the Laos-Vietnam friendship relations are the gains of our two peoples' genuine patriotism combined with pure proletarian internationalism on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principles. They are considered a factor in the victories of the revolutions in each country in the past as well as in the present and the future. Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan said in this regard that Laos-Vietnam relations have become the special, pure, and rare relations which have been consolidated, promoted, and expanded daily. The relations have represented the bright victory of the correct revolutionary line of the LPRP and the CPV. They have served as the success of the Laos-Vietnam tradition of solidarity which has been created and promoted by our two parties together with beloved and respected President Ho Chi Minh. The relations have served as objective truth and laws of the revolutionary development of our two nations, which can absolutely not be smashed by any enemy.

On this occasion, the Lao people would like once again to express sincere gratitude to the party, state, and fraternal people of Vietnam for their great and effective assistance and pledge to do our utmost to further promote, strengthen, and develop the great friendship spirit and special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam. We wish the high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation glorious success in this visit. May the spirit of special friendship and the militant solidarity between Laos and Vietnam last forever!

Leaves for Luang Prabang

EK240918 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, May 24 (OANA-KPL) -- The third day of the visit of the high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation started with a sightseeing tour in Vientiane, which brought President Truong Chinh and the other distinguished Vietnamese guests to the That Luang Stupa and the Wat Pha Keo (the emerald Buddha pagoda).

Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the CPV CC and president of the State Council of the SRV, and his delegation, were accompanied in their tour by Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister historical sites, the Vietnamese state guests were warmly welcomed by Somsi Desakhamphou, deputy-minister of culture. [sentence as received]

President Truong Chinh, at the end of the visit, wrote in the guest's book: Vietnamese party and state delegation is glad to have the opportunity to discover through these prestigious places the fine cultural tradition and creative craftsmanship of the Lao people proofs of their ages-old history.

Later on President Truong Chinh and his delegation, in the company of high-ranking Lao officials, left the Lao capital at 10 a.m. by special plane to Luang Prabang.

PRASONG REJECTS CAMBODIAN PROPOSAL ON REFUGEES

BK241047 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 May 85 p 28

[Text] National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri this morning rejected the Phnom Penh Government's proposal for talks to solve the problem of Kampuchean refugees. Speaking to reporters, Squadron Leader Prasong said it was impossible for Thailand to have any direct contact with the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government as it did not recognise it as Kampuchea's representative. Moreover, there was no contact between the Red Cross societies of Thailand and the Heng Samrin government, he added. Phnom Penh's call for talks was just a trick to evade the problem by using politics as a link, he said. His comments came after Phnom Penh's official SPK news agency, in a report monitored in Bangkok, said the Heng Samrin government was ready to enter into discussions with Thailand "under any format, anywhere, directly or through intermediaries, not excluding meetings between the Red Cross Organisations of the two countries."

OFFICERS REVIEW CAMBODIAN, LAO BORDER SITUATION

BK241009 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 24 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut reported on the border situation at a press conference at the Supreme Command Information Office on 23 May. He reviewed the situation from 24 April to 21 May, noting that Vietnam recruited about 1,000 Vietnamese civilians, aged 16 to 18, from Phnom Penh for military training at Thmar Koul Village, Battambang District, Battambang Province. Vietnam also called a meeting of village and commune committee chairmen of Thmar Puok District at Suay Chek village, Thmar Puok District, for a briefing on mopping-up operations against DK forces during the rainy season. Mr Gen Narudon said Vietnam recruited several thousand Cambodian civilians to build the road from Stoeng O Bok, Ph'aong Village; Samraong District, to the Thai-Cambodian border area opposite Ban Tam Tum in Sangkha District, Surin Province; to build a barbed wire fence opposite Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province; and to plant land mines in the area opposite Watthanakanon and Ta Phraya Districts, Prachin Buri Province.

Concerning the Thai-Lao border situation, Maj Gen Narudon reported that, during the period under review, Laos received additional aid from the Soviet Union and Vietnam to strengthen its Armed Forces. A number of Vietnamese soldiers have been moved from Luang Prabang to Paktha in Oudomsai District to reinforce Lao soldiers and support infiltration and operations by communist terrorists in Thailand.

Captain Dutsadi Khotchasesni, chief of the information service of the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Security Force, reported on clashes with Vietnamese soldiers in Trat Province. Since early May, about 800 to 1,200 Vietnamese soldiers have crossed over into Thailand and taken control of hilltop areas in Ban Chamrak. Forces of the Chanthaburi-Trat command consisting of marines, border patrol policemen, and rangers started the operations to drive them out on 4 May. Thailand's ground operations, he said, were backed by air strikes against the enemy targets by F-5 aircraft. Vietnam used artillery, grenade launchers, and SAM missiles, but missed the targets. As a result of the fighting, Thai soldiers successfully pushed the Vietnamese intruders out of Thailand. Vietnam had 17 soldiers killed. Thai casualties were 8 killed and 65 wounded. Navy Secretary Rear Admiral Sakchai Kaeochinda added that the Thai dead included three marines and five rangers. He said that this should serve as a lesson to Vietnam because Vietnam's casualties were higher than Thailand's.

USSR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION BEGINS THIRD CONGRESS

OW222047 Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22 -- The Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association opened its third congress here today.

Present at the opening ceremony were members of the executive committee of the association, and representatives of the association's chapters, a number of "Vietnamese-Soviet friendship" projects the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of National Defence, the International Department of the Communist Party Central Committee, and other branches of activities. [sentence as received]

Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and the visiting delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society headed by its president, G. Titov, cosmonaut and Hero of the Soviet Union, were present.

Opening the congress, Nguyen Vinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the association, affirmed that this congress would mark a new development of the association, contributing to strengthening and consolidating the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, the new revolutionary situation and task of the two countries.

Then, Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice-president of the association, delivered a report on the association's work in the past period and its task and orientation in the time ahead. Speaking to the congress, G. Titov warmly welcomed the achievements of the association over the past 35 years. He said:

"The friendship and solidarity, the unity of [word indistinct] between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Vietnam based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism are the foundation of all activities and cooperation between the association and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. The Soviet people highly valued the Vietnamese people's friendship and solidarity which is a fine tradition of the Vietnamese Communists....

"The Soviet people clearly understand and highly value Vietnam's role and position in defending peace and stability in Southeast Asia and firmly support the peace proposals of the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples for making this region the one of peace and cooperation."

He also affirmed that the association and the Soviet-Vietnamese society has contributed actively to consolidating and strengthening the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. The congress elected a new 101-member executive committee of the association with Nguyen Vinh, member of the CPV CC, as president.

35th Anniversary Meeting

OW222008 Hanoi VNA in English 1732 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22 -- A big mass meeting was held here tonight by the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association to mark its 35th anniversary (May 23).

The presidium of the meeting included Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Nguyen Vinh, member of the CPV CC and president of the association; Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With Other Peoples; Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Senior Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, Vietnamese vice-minister of national defence; Le Mai, assistant to the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin; and G. Titov, cosmonaut and hero of the Soviet Union and president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

In his speech, Nguyen Vihn said among other things that in all its activities over the past 35 years, the association had received wholehearted assistance and close cooperation from its Soviet counterpart and that the Vietnamese people highly valued the activities of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

Nugygen Vinh expressed his sincere wish for the Soviet people's glorious success in the perfection of developed socialism, in the building of the material and technical bases for communism and in the safeguarding of world peace.

Speaking at the meeting, G. Titov condemned U.S.-led imperialism for stepping up the arms race causing tension in many regions in the world. He stressed: "In their just struggle, the Vietnamese people have always received the Soviet people's solidarity and support. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries has been bringing into play its effect, making the friendship and cooperation between the two countries develop with higher quality. Particularly, the contents of the recent meeting in Moscow between M.S. Gorbachev and Truong Chinh gave fine expression to the development of the solidarity and friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

He warmly welcomed the achievements of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association over the past 35 years and stressed that the association and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society have made worthy contributions to stepping up the traditional friendship between the two countries. He affirmed that the two friendship organisations regarded the implementation of the solidarity and friendship policies of the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Vietnam as the main objective of their activities.

USSR Group Meets Nguyen Duc Tam

OW231735 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 23 -- Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member, and secretary, of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, cordially received here today the visiting delegations of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society led by its President G. Titov. Also present were Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

Nguyen Duc Tam said the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam highly valued the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society's contributions to strengthening the solidarity and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples. He also thanked the party, government and people of the Soviet Union for their solidarity with and support for the Vietnamese people.

Nguyen Vinh on USSR Friendship

OW221850 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22 -- On the 35th anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association (VUFA) (May 23), Nguyen Vinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the VUFA has reviewed its activities over the past 35 years, following are excerpts of his article:

"The Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association was founded in the resistance base in the north on May 23, 1950, its first chairman was Ton Duc Thang, the Vietnam [as received] who flew a red flag on a French warship on the Black Sea in support of the Russian October Revolution, who symbolized the militant solidarity between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and who succeeded President Ho Chi Minh as president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

"The friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples has deep roots, built on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"The Vietnamese Communists and people, even before regaining independence have followed the developments in the Soviet Union, and done all they could to defend the Soviet state, considering it their internationalist duty closely linked with the task of national liberation.

"Today, the Vietnam-USSR cooperation has developed to an unprecedented level. The Soviet Union has helped Vietnam survey and design 50 new projects, build and improve 23 others including the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power plant, one of the biggest in Southeast Asia, the Pha Lai thermo-electric power plant, the Bim Son cement plant, the Vietnamese Soviet joint oil and gas enterprise and the Thang Long bridge, the largest of its kind in Southeast Asia. These important projects are monuments to the comprehensive cooperation and friendship between the people of the two fraternal countries that can not be broken by any hostile forces.

"The Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association is proud of having made its contribution to the cause of consolidating and developing the fraternal friendship between the two parties, governments and peoples.

"Under the constant care and leadership of the CPV and with the Vietnamese people's profound sentiments toward the Soviet Union, the association has, over the past 35 years constantly broadened its organisation and improved the contents and forms of its activities. Today it already has 31 chapters set up in the provinces and major cities and nearly 600 sections in public offices, enterprises, cooperatives construction sites, state farms, hospitals, schools and research institutes. Throughout Vietnam, from towns to villages, from the northern border to the southern provinces, from the plain to the remote border areas, millions of people are working enthusiastically for the Vietnam-USSR fraternal friendship.

"Every year, local organizations of the VUFA arrange hundreds of exhibitions and thousands of film shows and many quizzes on the Soviet Union. One such quiz organized by the VUFA Central Committee in 1984 drew 120,000 participants and their most recent one organized on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism won the warmest response from people of all social strata, in the form of press articles, songs and sets of photos and documents about the homeland of Lenin.

"Today, the Vietnamese people, including the population in the newly-liberated areas in the south, are deeply conscious that the Soviet Union has not only set a great example in national construction and defence but has also assumed the heaviest internationalist duty and accepted the greatest sacrifices in supporting the oppressed nations including Vietnam in their cause of national liberation and defence. They know that the Soviet Union remains the firm bastion of peace and world revolution.

"Over the past years, the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association has made an active contribution to the teaching of Russian in Vietnam. In collaboration with its Russian language board, its chapters have arranged thousands of evening Russian courses throughout the country.

"The movement to establish twinning relations between localities or enterprises in the two countries has developed unceasingly. By now, dozens of enterprises, cooperatives, schools, research institutes and social and cultural establishments of Vietnam have sworn sisterhood with their Soviet counterparts.

"The friendship emulation drive among Vietnamese and Soviet cadres and workers and 'Communist labour days' have been organized at the major projects built with Soviet assistance.

"On the 35th anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association this year and in anticipation of its third congress to be held soon, the association members pledge to do their best together with the entire Vietnamese people to work for the constant consolidation of the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet people."

LEADERS ATTEND SRV CULTURE DAYS FETE IN MOSCOW

OW221904 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22 -- "Days of Vietnamese culture in the Soviet Union" were opened at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow on May 21. Present at the opening ceremony were, on the Soviet side Geydar Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ye. Ligachev, Political Bureau member of the CPSU CC; P.N. Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, minister of culture, and M. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU CC.

On the Vietnamese side: Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and head of the Vietnamese delegation to attend the "Days of Vietnamese culture in the Soviet Union", other members of the delegation, and Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

In his speech at the ceremony, P.N. Demichev said: "The Vietnamese people have just celebrated the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam. This success ushered in a new period in the building of an independent, unified and Socialist Vietnam".

Demichev stressed that the days of Vietnamese culture will constitute important advances in the implementation of the tasks set by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Vietnam. Art and culture, he said, will contribute to diversifying and bringing closer together our two peoples' spiritual life and help bring new achievements in our socialist construction. In his address, Hoang Tung said:

"The root cause of the cultural achievements obtained by the Vietnamese people over the past forty years, and especially in the ten years since the country was reunified and began to advance to socialism on a national scale, is the correct line of our party which calls for the combination on Vietnam's traditional culture with the revolutionary ideology of our time -- Marxism-Leninism, the building of a socialist culture and a new, socialist type of man, the association of the ideological and cultural revolution with socialist construction and defence, and the constant improvement of the working people's cultural and spiritual life".

He said that following the path of the October Revolution, the Vietnamese people have defeated forces of aggression, regained their independence and freedom, and are now taking the country to socialism. The new Vietnamese culture, he said, epitomizes the Vietnamese people engaged in fighting foreign aggressors and in the building of a new society. Though still young, this culture is full of vitality, he said.

Hoang Tung's speech was followed by a variety show by Vietnamese artists which included music, songs, arias and ballet episodes by Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff and works by Vietnamese musicians such as folk dances "tuong" (classical opera) "cheo" operetta and concerts of traditional musical instruments. Many famous Vietnamese artists including Dang Thai Son, winner of the tenth international Chopin piano contest, took part in the performance.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON TRUONG CHINH VISIT TO LAOS

BK220525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 May 85

[NHAN DAN 22 May editorial: "Forever Strengthening the Profound Love and Special Relations Between Vietnam and Laos"]

[Text] Today, a high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, arrives in Vientiane to begin an official friendship visit to the LPDR.

This visit to Laos by Chairman Truong Chinh is aimed at further strengthening the age-old close friendship, militant solidarity, and pure special relations between our two Vietnamese and Lao nations. Together with the fraternal Lao people, our people welcome this important event with great enthusiasm.

Chairman Truong Chinh's visit takes place at a time when the Lao people of all nationalities have recently celebrated the 30th founding anniversary of their glorious LPRP. Over the past 3 decades, under the party's banner, the Lao people have recorded countless extraordinary exploits, crowning their country with glory. After the December 1975 historic turning point that marked the total victory over U.S. imperialist aggression and the complete achievement of national liberation, the LPRP resolutely advanced the country to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development.

Building socialism on the basis of an economy that mainly depends on natural conditions and with negligible material and technical bases, coupled with the people's low cultural level and the very serious aftermath of the war, is an extremely novel, difficult, and complex task. However, during the past nearly 10 years, the Lao people of all nationalities, united as one, fighting courageously, working creatively, and enjoying the great and effective assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, have frustrated step by step the multifaceted war of sabotage conducted by the imperialist and expansionist forces, have firmly safeguarded their revolutionary gains, and have recorded brilliant achievements in economic rehabilitation and development.

The country is shifting from a single-crop-per-year agriculture to a comprehensive agricultural system. Today, Laos no longer has to import grain; on the contrary, it has achieved self-sufficiency and has built up grain reserves. Hundreds of cooperatives have been set up in all provinces in which new farming techniques are actively applied, water conservancy projects constructed, and the rice fields improved. Last year, despite a drought, the country harvested 1.3 million metric tons of paddy, twice the amount obtained in the 1st year after liberation. The livestock numbers have rapidly increased. The nascent industry, with hundreds of factories and enterprises operating efficiently, are serving the development of agriculture and forestry more satisfactorily. Culture, education, public health service, and the building of a new type of socialist man have developed vigorously. The premises of socialism are being affirmed in Laos.

We highly appreciate the fraternal Lao people's great achievements, considering them as our own. The Vietnamese and Lao peoples recently commemorated great President Ho Chi Minh's 95th birth anniversary. These days, we recall with deep emotions the verses written by Uncle Ho:

Between our two countries, Vietnam and Laos,

Love runs even deeper than the water of the Red River and Mekong River.

We are extremely proud and happy to note that, throughout their history of national construction and defense, the relations of militant solidarity, cooperation, and mutual assistance have always been pure, exemplary, and faithful.

The SRV-LPDR treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in Vientiane in 1977 is an important turning point in this close relationship. Over the past 7 years, although Vietnam and Laos have had to exert great effort to overcome the consequences of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression while directly coping with the multifaceted war of sabotage of the hostile forces, the two countries' solidarity and cooperation carried out in the spirit of sharing weal and woe have finely and comprehensively developed.

Vietnam has helped Laos build more than 100 industrial agricultural, communications and transportation, education, and public health projects. It has trained thousands of Lao cadres and specialists for various sectors. Laos has also helped train hundreds of Vietnamese university students. The two countries are studying ways to carry out comprehensive scientific and technological cooperation. The prospect of the 1984-85 and subsequent years' cooperation plans is very promising.

Esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan has affirmed: The militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia have been consistently consolidated and developed. The solidarity and cooperation have developed in depth and in all aspects. They have become an invincible force against all enemies. This is a decisive factor for the victory of the revolution in each country, past and present.

Each achievement of the profound affection and special cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, is a hard blow to hostile forces in their schemes to sow division among and undermine the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. This achievement is also an important contribution to consolidating the revolutionary position of the three fraternal countries.

This visit to the LPDR by Chairman Truong Chinh and the SRV party and state high-ranking official delegation will surely usher in new and very fine development of the Vietnamese-Lao special relationship for the interests of the two nations as well as for peace, stability, and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region and the rest of the world.

On this occasion, we sincerely thank the fraternal Lao party, government, and people for their valuable support to our people's just cause. Best wishes for the splendid success of the visit to the LPDR -- the land of beautiful Champac -- by our party and state high-ranking official delegation led by Chairman Truong Chinh. May the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Vietnamese and Lao peoples be evergreen and last forever.

PRK'S BOU THANG STOPS IN HANOI ON RETURN FROM MOSCOW

OW221937 Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22 -- The Kampuchea party and government delegation to the 5-day celebrations in the Soviet Union stopped over here on May 21 on the way home. The delegation, led by Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence, was welcomed and seen off at the airport by Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the International Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Vu Xuan Ang, assistant to the Vietnamese foreign minister, and Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Sieng Saran. It was, also received by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and vice-president of the State Council.

RADIO EDITOR VIEWS SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

BK240601 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 23 May 85

[Feature by station editor Vu Dinh Vinh: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, on 20 May, Cambodia observed the day of hatred toward the genocidal Pol Pot regime. On that day, all the Cambodian people recalled their unforgettable past suffering from which they drew a lesson for today, and heard reverberating throughout Cambodia was the pledge of the people to uphold their determination to defend their life and their nation.

Indeed, the crimes committed by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique are absolutely unpardonable. During a period of 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days, they employed extremely barbarous methods to kill 3,314,768 Cambodians of all walks of life; caused permanent disabilities to 141,848 persons; rendered 200,000 children orphans; destroyed 632,522 buildings, including 5,857 schools and 796 hospitals, dispensaries, and laboratories; razed or turned into detention camps 1,968 pagados; and turned 108 Islamic mosques into ruins. It can be said that Cambodia's social structure, national culture, and economic foundation were turned upside down; man was trampled upon in the crudest manner; and the Cambodian nation's history was pushed back for decades. In the past, more proof of the Pol Pot clique's genocidal crimes has continued to be brought to light.

The whole world has condemned, cursed, and despised the Pol Pot clique for its crimes, which were even more barbarous and outrageous than those committed by the Hitlerite fascists during World War II. They are the most despicable criminals, not only to the Cambodian people but also to the world peoples and humanity. Everyone knows that the Cambodian people rose up with the assistance of the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people to smash the terrible genocidal regime and save Cambodia from extinction. Over the past 6 years, under the leadership of the revolutionary administration, Cambodia has undergone a marvelous rebirth. Great achievements have been recorded in economic construction, cultural development, and in the consolidation of national defense and security, thus contributing to stabilizing the country. The Cambodian people have truly become masters of their own destiny.

In particular, during the 1984-85 dry season, the Cambodian Armed Forces and people, acting in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers, won resounding victories of profound strategic significance in tracking down army remnants of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary groups. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces attacked, captured, and controlled a series of bases of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border. They routed large enemy units, smashed their command headquarters, destroyed many of their warehouses and strongholds, annihilated over 10,000 enemy soldiers, and seized a lot of weapons and military equipment.

It is significant that along with the resounding victories recorded along the western and northwestern borders, Cambodia has constantly consolidated and firmly maintained security in its interior. Many groups of army remnants belonging to the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary factions sneaking inland for sabotage activities have either been destroyed, captured, or have surrendered to the revolutionary administration. The so-called strategy of dispersing forces employed by the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary groups has been totally ineffective. Time has shown that the just revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people has won ever-increasing support and sympathy from broad sections of the world peoples. However, along with this, it is noted that hostile forces have, over the past 6 years, carried out many wicked schemes and acts aimed at returning the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique to Cambodia to undermine the rebirth of the Cambodian people.

The Cambodian people have learned a profound lesson: to smash the genocidal Pol Pot clique and never permit the genocidal regime to return to Cambodia. The remnant genocidal Khmer Rouge soldiers are the Cambodian people's implacable enemy. They are also the factor that constantly destabilizes the situation along the Cambodian-Thai border. They are the obstacle on the path of finding a solution to the Cambodian issue and to regional peace.

It is a legitimate demand of the Cambodian people to resolutely eliminate the genocidal clique. It is also a demand of conscience and reason and the trend of life and the era. World public opinion has voiced this demand. The Indonesian paper KOMPAS published in Jakarta recently said: The Heng Samrin administration controls Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge cannot return to Cambodia because the people of that country oppose Pol Pot. Given a choice, they would select the Heng Samrin administration. The whole world would do the same because Pol Pot committed genocide. The public in Indonesia has straightforwardly voiced its opinion that Indonesia does not want Pol Pot to resume power in Cambodia.

The inopportune attitude of Thailand has also been mentioned. Recently, the remnant Khmer reactionaries have been successively dealt painful blows. The survivors have fled to Thailand. Bangkok has not only provided shelter for them but has also supplied them with more arms. The Thai ruling circles themselves admitted that they have mobilized aircraft and marines to support Khmer reactionaries who return to conduct sabotage activities along the Thai-Cambodian border area. Since early May, the Thai side has escalated its provocations, grossly violating the sovereignty of Cambodia and causing human and material losses to the Cambodian people.

Broad segments of public opinion in Thailand itself have clearly understood what is no longer a secret: that Bangkok has supported the genocidal Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries in their effort to sabotage the revival of the Cambodian people. This has caused harmful consequences to Thailand itself: The scourge of banditry that has occurred on an increasingly larger scale and higher degree of cruelty in the very places of shelter reserved by Thailand for the remnant Khmer reactionaries.

The U.S. press has reported on cases of robbery by the Khmer Rouge in Thailand by quoting international relief officials and local people as saying that the organized groups of armed bandits are causing terror to the people. From the embattled areas along the Thai-Cambodian border, the bandits have penetrated deeper into Thai territory to plunder and kill people. These bandits are none other than the Khmer Rouge soldiers.

After several years of suffering, the Cambodian people are now advancing on the path of revival and stability. As a result, there is no question of the Pol Pot clique's return. However, the enemies are now nursing many dark schemes. The U.S. imperialists, who waged the dirty war in Southeast Asia and perpetrated countless crimes during the 4 years of air strikes in Cambodia, are now considering this region as the target of their ambitions. Along with increasing military aid to Thailand, the Washington administration has also proposed \$5 million of military aid to the Khmer reactionaries. The leaders of 22 mass organizations in the United States have written an open letter vehemently protesting this action, stressing that this amount of aid will only serve to fan the flames of armed conflict in the region and will in no way help reach a solution for peace.

The U.S. public also voices concern over the fact that the Reagan administration has plans for deep involvement in this region once again. It has demanded an immediate end to these foolish actions.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT

OW221911 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22 -- Delegation of the Foreign Ministry of Finland led by Ambassador David Johansson left here today, concluding its visit to Vietnam. While here, the delegation was cordially received on separate occasions by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi and Vice-Minister of Communications and Transport Nguyen.

It had talks with a delegation of the Hanoi People's Committee on Finland's assistance in improving Hanoi's water supply system, and the two sides initialed an agreement to this effect in the presence of Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee Tran Vy, Vice-Chairman of the committee Truong Tung, assistant to the Vietnamese foreign minister Le Mai, and Finnish Ambassador to Vietnam Esko Lippinen.

From May 16 -18, Ambassador David Johansson attended a session of the committee for supervising the operation of the Pha Rung ship repair yard built with Finnish assistance in the northeastern province of Quang Ninh, in his capacity as chairman of the Finnish sector of the committee. The session was attended by Tran Van Chap, deputy director of the sea shipping general department and chairman of the Vietnamese sector of the committee and Finnish Ambassador Esko Lippinen. The two sides highly valued the results obtained in the trial operation of the Pha Rung ship repair yard, agreed on the continued expansion of bilateral cooperation in ship repair industry and discussed cooperation in dredging the access to the yard.

NHAN DAN ON SOCIALIST MARKET MANAGEMENT

BK230924 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 May 85

[NHAN DAN 23 May editorial: "Socialist Trade Strives To Do Away With Subsidization and Control the Market"]

[Text] Fully understanding the various party resolutions, many localities have boldly renovated the mechanism of management, generated dynamism in production, and provided the conditions for socialist trade to surge forward and control the market. Positive changes have been made in controlling the sources of money and goods, reorganizing the marketing network, expanding operations, and improving service quality and business efficiency. The target for this year is for socialist trade to control virtually all wholesale transactions and 80 percent of retail activities in the social market.

In a number of provinces and municipalities, the amount of local goods in the commodity reserves has increased from less than 30 percent previously to 50-60 percent. Some localities have begun to experiment with changes in the price, wage, and monetary systems; and they have succeeded not only in promoting the development of production but also in enabling the socialist trade sector to overcome negative phenomena, shift from inconvenient bureaucratic business methods to socialist business accounting, and improve its services. This requires more strongly than ever before that socialist trade does an increasingly better job of controlling the sources of goods and money and achieving mastery over the market.

Recently observed facts in many localities show that in those localities where production increases slowly and the sources of goods are limited but the local socialist trade sector positively strives to control the sources of goods and creates conditions for district trade corporations and the marketing cooperative network to operate along the right direction, improve their services, set up more shops and retail outlets, and systematically do away with the bureaucratic system of subsidization in the circulation of goods, it is still possible to gradually stabilize the people's life, reduce difficulties, and avoid wild fluctuation of market prices.

Conversely, in those localities and areas where production is increasing at a fairly good pace and agricultural products, foodstuffs, and small industry and handicrafts goods abound but the local socialist trade sector lacks dynamism and acuity in conducting business and providing services and is caught in the bureaucratic system of subsidization, thus allowing the bulk of goods to fall into the hands of private traders, speculators, and profiteers, the market still remains in a state of disorder, and the working people face many problems in their life.

Obviously, along with stepping up production, genuine attention must be paid to the distribution and circulation of goods. Regarding this, the effort of socialist trade to surge forward and control the market is not only a permanent requirement but also an important and urgent immediate measure. The dynamism and creativity of socialist trade in surging forward and controlling the market must be reflected in simultaneously carrying out various measures that conform to economic laws and social life. First, we must, by using various incentive measures in the distribution and circulation of goods, vigorously promote the development of production in state-run, collectivized, private, and family-based economic establishments so as to exploit all potentials and mass produce good-quality and reasonably priced products to meet the demands on the market.

Second, it is necessary to bring under state control the bulk of social goods, both imported and domestically produced, without letting any goods -- especially those under state control -- fall into the hands of speculators, smugglers, and market manipulators.

It is also necessary for the socialist trade sector to do away with bureaucracy and subsidization and to find product purchase means suitable to each particular economic component. For instance, the means for purchasing marketable agricultural products adopted by the collectively-run economic sector must differ from those taken by the family-run economic sector.

Third, the volume of goods at hand must be managed and distributed satisfactorily if requirements arising from production and the people's lives are to be met promptly and if trade is to be done effectively.

Fourth, it is necessary to achieve close coordination in the building and transformation of private trade with regard to each branch of goods; to link the building and transformation of private trade in each branch of goods with the building and transformation of private trade in each area; to know how to apply transitional economic formats and lure private traders into the socialist orbit and how to use their material-technical bases, capital, and skills in order to serve production and the workers' lives; and to do away with bourgeois traders and private wholesalers.

To achieve this goal, it is most important for us to do away with the bureaucratic and subsidy-based mechanism, shift to socialist economic accounting, apply a system of prices, wages and currency truly capable of stimulating production and ensuring business efficiency and service quality, and eliminate unrealistic requirements for goods as well as the state of subsidization and egalitarianism in distribution.

Socialist trade, including state-run trade and marketing cooperatives must continue to be strengthened and perfected structurally, organizationally, operationally, and managerially if the strength of the entire system is to be developed, from the central down to the grassroots level.

What is of decisive significance is that the contingent of socialist trade workers must adopt correct views and conceptions about the need to do away with the bureaucratic and subsidy-based mechanism, to shift completely to socialist economic accounting, to be endowed with good abilities and trade skills, and to work for the benefit of the people and socialism.

This contingent must be constantly strengthened and improved qualitatively through education and quality inspection which must be carried out in conjunction with other material incentive measures for the purpose of ensuring that everyone can fully develop his sense of responsibility and discipline; that everyone is made to respect the law; and that everyone knows how to engage in modern trade, run his trade business effectively, and seize the sources of goods and money. Once there is money, he must quickly use it to obtain more goods if he is to gain control over business activities and the market.

All those regarded as being deviate, degenerate, and corrupt and who have become involved in the misappropriation of state-owned goods must be removed. The entire socialist trade system must operate on the principle of vigorously developing the dynamism and creativity of localities and the grass-roots level under the government's centralized and unified control, of linking planning with socialist economic and trade accounting, and of linking duties with privileges and responsibility with rights in each echelon and each grass-roots unit.

The bureaucratic and subsidy-based mechanism is now a major obstacle to the growth of socialist trade and has a bad impact on production and the people's lives. By resolutely doing away with this mechanism, by serving production and the people's lives through socialist trade rather than through subsidization, and with the combined strength of the socialist collective mastery system, the socialist trade sector now has enough conditions to surge forward to take control of the market, thus contributing to creating a new managerial mechanism that can bring about a profound change in our country's socioeconomic situation.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ATTENDS NUTRITION CONFERENCE

0W231720 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 23 -- A two-day conference was held here Tuesday and Wednesday to review the implementation of the state-level scientific program on nutrition codenamed "64-02" started five years ago.

The program focussed on using medical and biological methods to establish a rational diet for Vietnamese of different ages and professions on the basis of available food resources in the country.

The conference was attended by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap, representatives of the Council of Ministers, the State Commission for Science and Technology, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Home Trade, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Transport and Communication, the Ministry of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education, etc. Representatives of the Unicef and WHO in Hanoi were also present.

Reports at the conference dealt with concrete results of the programme in the fight against and prevention of child malnutrition, the reception and distribution of a food aid package worth U.S. \$11.24 million given by the World Food Program (WFP) to nursing mothers and newly-borns, the popularization of the VAC formula (Vietnamese initials for garden, fish pond and pig sty), the improvement of the diet for patients, etc.

SUHARTO SAYS SOUTH SHOULD NOT CONDEMN NORTH

BK221525 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 20 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Sunday, MERDEKA -- Third World countries should no longer resort to condemnation in calling for cooperation with and fighting for their destiny with industrialized countries. President Suharto made the remarks at his residence on Cendana Street on Saturday morning when he received a report on economic affairs from Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

"It sounds strange for us to ask for their assistance to and understanding with our difficulties and problems through condemnation," Mokhtar quoted the president as saying. Answering a question from newsmen on whether Third World countries have been condemning industrialized countries, Mokhtar said: "In fact, many communiques are too strongly worded and full of forceful rhetoric although they are designed to call for cooperation and attention to according a more just treatment to our products." According to him, such methods are contradictory. This being the case, the Bandung Declaration asserts that we use other acceptable methods. "Indeed, it is logical. Why should we resort to condemnation to ask for their cooperation and assistance," he added. "How can they assist us?"

MOKHTAR BRIEFS PARLIAMENTARIANS ON CAMBODIA

BK211327 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Efforts to solve the 6-year-old Cambodian problem have thus far been deadlocked, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told a hearing of Parliament's Commission I at the Senayan building in Jakarta today. During the meeting, chaired by commission Chairman Ismail Hasan Metareum, Minister Mokhtar also said that ASEAN is continuing efforts to make the Cambodian problem remain a focus of attention for the international community while at the same time continuing to seek the best way out of the deadlock.

One of the proposals submitted by Indonesia, later supported by other ASEAN countries and the PRC, is to change the strategic configuration in Southeast Asia by introducing a new element -- the normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam. According to Minister Mokhtar, the proposal, which has received a warm response from Vietnam, will benefit Vietnam a great deal, including new inflows of foreign aid to that country thus far denied by donors. ASEAN and PRC support was voiced during the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Asian-African Conference in Bandung last month.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF ON DIRECT TRADE WITH PRC

BK231009 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Indonesia's intelligence chief says the resumption of direct trade between Jakarta and Beijing could encourage communism. General Yoga Sugama, chief of the State Intelligence Agency, said this at a parliamentary hearing in Jakarta. He was quoted by the official ANTARA news agency as saying that the passage of ships, goods, and people between Indonesia and China could create an opening for communist activities. The foreign ministers of both countries agreed at a meeting in Jakarta last month to resume direct trade this year. Jakarta severed direct trade and froze diplomatic ties with China in 1967, accusing Beijing of supporting a communist-backed coup attempt to overthrow the Indonesian Government.

MALAYSIANAVY CONDUCTS SUCCESSFUL EXOCET MISSILE TEST

HK201540 Hong Kong AFP in English 1519 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 20 (AFP) -- The Malaysian Navy (RMN) today successfully tested the French Exocet missile during a naval exercise in the South China Sea, the BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY reported here.

The missile was fired from the Kasturi, one of two light frigates (Corvettes), the Navy recently acquired from West Germany. It hit the target - a small unmanned naval vessel, 18 nautical miles away, BERNAMA said.

The test was watched by Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha, Chief of Navy Mohamed Zain Salleh, Chief of Air Force Mohamed Ngah Said and Army Chief of Staff (Intelligence) Adbullah Shamsuddin.

The Kasturi was taking part in a one-day exercise condemned Tamangsari involving 15 warships, four Malaysian Air Force aircraft and more than 750 men.

Mr Abang told BERNAMA after the missile test that the exercise was to test the capability of the two Corvettes along with the existing naval fleet. He said the Exocet AM38 missile was from the inventory acquired 10 years ago when each weapon cost 800,000 dollars (347,826 U.S.). The Exocet now costs 3.2 million dollars (1.39 million U.S.) each, he said.

The development of the Navy, although hampered by the government's economy drive, was going smoothly, "with the maintenance of the Exocet missiles already done by our own men," the minister was quoted as saying.

The Navy has eight Exocet armed gunboats -- four French-made Spica M and four Swedish-made fast attack crafts, acquired during the late 70's.

The two Corvettes Kasturi and Lekir which arrived from West Germany six months ago are to join two British-built frigates Hang Tuah and Rahmat on their commissioning next month, BERNAMA said. All four warships are armed with sea skimming ship-to-ship missiles. This would increase the Navy's blue water combat capability which in the past had been dependent on missile gunboats.

The Navy is also awaiting delivery of six other warships, still undergoing sea trials, as part of its 1.3 billion dollar (565.22 million U.S.) fleet modernisation programme. BERNAMA did not say which country would supply the warships.

SUPREME COURT ORDERS DAVAO LAWYERS RELEASED

HK230436 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday [23 May] ordered the release of three Davao City lawyers who were arrested early this month for allegedly staging strikes and mass actions and other activities inspired by the communists. The three lawyers were identified as Laurente Ilagan, Antonio Arellano and Marcos Risonar. The release order was made by the high court after hearing the petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed by the three lawyers. They said their arrest appears to be a prelude to a campaign to ultimately deprive the accused in national security cases of services of counsel in violation of the Constitution.

COMMISSION TO PROBE DEATHS AT U.S. NAVAL BASE

HK240416 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The National Pollution Control Commission [NPCC] will investigate the reported deaths of 28 Filipino workers in Subic Bay Naval Base in Olongapo City due to asbestos poisoning and cancer caused by radiation. NPCC Air Pollution Control Division chief engineer Ernesto Malimban said he is sending a team of pollution experts to the base to investigate the report. He said the study to be made by the NPCC experts will be independent of the probe reportedly being carried out by American lawyers and doctors. If the causes of the deaths are confirmed, Malimban said the Subic Naval Base authorities will be required to undertake antipollution remedies. He said the commission cannot file damage suit against base authorities but relatives of the victims can do so, based on the commission probbers' findings.

PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY FORCE CHIEF VER INTERVIEWED

HK240534 Hong Kong AFP in English 0434 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Manila, May 24 (AFP) -- Colonel Irwin Ver, a son of accused Philippine Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver and head of the President Ferdinand Marcos's security force, said a palace coup could only happen "over my dead body."

In a rare interview published today by an opposition magazine here, the chief of the presidential guard battalion said a military coup was impossible in the country and expressed support for a reform movement in the Armed Forces.

Col. Ver, 36, admitted that his family's name was "practically destroyed" by his father's indictment as an accessory in the August 21, 1983 murder of Benigno Aquino, President Marcos's top political foe, at Manila Airport. The officer, who was rumored to be planning a coup after his father went on leave October to defend himself in the Aquino case, said any plotters of a palace coup "will have to contend with me, over my dead body."

Col. Ver said a military coup cannot succeed in the country due to its many islands and the dedication of strong military elements to the Constitution. He said he support the goals of a reformist group of young officers in the Armed Forces and expressed regret that he was not welcomed by the group. "I would like to be part of that," he said.

On the Aquino case, he insisted on the innocence of his father, who was accused of misleading a citizens' probe board about the slaying. He hoped Gen. Ver could be reinstated if acquitted "even if he stays there for a month."

Col. Ver said that an hour after Mr. Aquino was shot, his father, wearing pajamas, told him the news at their home in the presidential palace compound. "If my father was involved at all, he would not be in his pajamas, he would not be sleeping. He would be in an office somewhere, monitoring, probably with some of his advisers," Col. Ver said.

Gen. Ver, 65, is a longtime associate and former bodyguard of Mr. Marcos. Col. Ver and his two other sons are in the military.

Col. Ver, a Philippine Military Academy topnotcher accused of zooming up the military hierarchy because of his father's influence, said he was promoted for busting a planned military coup on New Year's Eve "in '78 or '79." He said a group calling itself "the democratic forces of the Philippines" was arrested three hours before a New Year's Eve mass for top military officials whom the plotters planned to hold hostage during the service.

Col. Ver dismissed rumors of a rift between military factions led by his father and the acting chief of staff, Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, who has launched reforms in the military since taking over last October.

Col. Ver said he did not believe that the United States Government, which gives massive military and economic aid to the Philippines, was opposing his father's reinstatement. "I don't believe the Americans will go that far," he said.

MARCOS PREDICTS SUCCESS OF COUNTERINSURGENCY CAMPAIGN

HK231635 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 23 May 85 p 24

[Text] The next six months will show the success of the government's anti-insurgency drive to reduce the momentum and initiative of the communists and its military arm, the New People's Army, President Marcos said yesterday.

The President said the communists and the NPA are taking advantage of the present economic crisis to bring about a "revolutionary atmosphere in every town" and will continue to do so in the next six months.

Marcos said that the opposition and the NPA have reached an agreement to disrupt the coming elections. "The opposition is under pressure and trying to buy insurance. But with or without an agreement, the NPA will intervene in any elections. So, we must be prepared for it," he said.

Marcos said the success of the government's livelihood and civic action programs was a factor in the added momentum of the anti-insurgency campaign.

The President made these statements at a meeting with Admiral William Crowe Jr., commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific Fleet. The President told Crowe that he had received reports that the Communist Party and the NPA "feel very frustrated by the success of the civic action program launched to raise the standard of living in the rural areas."

While the government has now taken the initiative in the anti-insurgency campaign, the President said, "We are not saying we are over the hump. We are saying that in the next six months, we will be able to go after them wherever they want to fight."

According to the President, the government has undertaken several measures to insure success of the anti-insurgency campaign among which are:

- The government is maintaining closer and better liaison with the church, "not only on the parish level, but all the way up to Jaime Cardinal Sin."
- Local executives, professionals and ordinary citizens are applying for training so they can participate actively in the anti-insurgency drive.
- Various sects and cults are now fighting the NPA and supporting the government.
- Various tribes all over the country are denying the NPA refuge and supporting the government, asking only in return some civic action projects and the banning of loggers and even farmers from entering their reservations.
- The reported cooperation between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the NPA is not true, "they are still fighting each other."

GOVERNMENT ON DEFENSIVE IN PROPAGANDA WAR

HK221525 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 85 p 5

[By Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] The current military offensive of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) which has posed the longest sustained challenge to the 20-year-old government of President Marcos has placed the regime in a propaganda bind.

While objective analysts see the CPP's prediction of a military standoff in three years as more of a protagonist's sanguine expectations than an indication of a real shift of fortunes in the battlefield, they observe that the rebels have put the government on the defensive in the propaganda war.

The government's campaign to portray an opponent grown very much stronger -- apparently to win increased military aid from the U.S. and, hopefully, to scare the wits out of the traditional opposition -- seems to have backfired. Not about to give the lie to the government claim, the New People's Army (NPA), the CPP's military arm, launched a series of spectacular operations unprecedented in its 16-year existence. And they have been so successful, it seems, as Marcos and his spokesmen have found themselves refuting their own propaganda line.

Marcos had to assure the Philippine's allies in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations who had expressed alarm at the NPA's demonstrated capability and, on this account, characterized the country as an "ASEAN problem," that there was no cause for worry. Government spokesmen maintained this stance with respect to similar messages of concern from the British leadership.

Meanwhile, the government can only encourage the stream of dire warnings about the rebel threat that continue to issue from proponents in the U.S. of increased military aid to Marcos.

Clearly, the CPP's military offensive has left the government with a dilemma and made a casualty of its credibility.

There is no doubt that the CPP has seized a measure of initiative in its war with the government, and not only in terms of gaining an upper hand in the propaganda battle. NPA units have pulled off tactical offensives over a wide range of territory, and from the military point of view, have certainly won a spectacular number of skirmishes with the better armed government troops.

The decisive battles, however, are yet to come. The government has not launched an operation on the scale of the "encirclement and suppression campaign" thrown against the insurgents' guerrilla zones in Northern Luzon in 1971-1972.

The NPA, which had just been directed to go to an advanced phase of its revolutionary war's strategic defensive stage and had put up for the first time a "regular mobile" company and platoonsize formations in the rest of the "standing army," was run out of the Sierra Madre to which it was unable to return for sometime after that.

The fighting formations of the NPA now appear to be bigger and indications are that they are currently better equipped in terms of arms and professional military training. They also demonstrated last year in the Gran Cordilleras an ability to slip out of large encirclement and emerge unscathed and stronger in another zone of operation such as Mindanao.

The Acid test of the NPA's military prowess could come in the last quarter of the year when the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) should pull out all stops to try and smash the armed rebellion in a predictably conventional way -- probably involving air and naval in addition to ground operations. By then, the U.S. Congress would have taken a decision one way or the other on the Reagan administration's proposal to increase military aid to the Philippines and the Marcos regime would have no more need for a propaganda line which has tied the hands of the AFP.

CENTRAL BANK TO GUARANTEE LOCAL BANKS' TRADE LOANS

HK221537 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 85 p 2

[By Conrado R. Banal, III]

[Text] The Central Bank [CB] will guarantee repayment of trade-related loans of local banks which otherwise may not get new credit lines from foreign banks.

This was among the terms demanded by the country's foreign bank creditors for the \$3-billion trade financing facility, sources in banking said. The government and the foreign banks signed in New York an agreement on this facility as part of the financial rescue package for the Philippines.

The agreement cal'ed for foreign banks to maintain their trade-related loans to local banks, including the CB at their October 1983 level -- the moratorium on the country's foreign debt repayments started in October 1983 -- which were estimated at about \$3 billion.

The CB agreed to give such a guarantee because many foreign banks were not willing to reopen trade credit lines to every local bank, sources said. Those banks believed that some local banks have weakened financially during the moratorium period, and if they renew their credit lines to such local banks, they would be taking too much risk. The CB guarantee, in effect, can make the foreign banks' exposures in weak local banks as sovereign risks, which means they are fully backed up by the national government.

Bankers contacted by BUSINESS DAY, however, said the CB has yet to devise a system for allocating trade-financing lines to local banks. Without his system, the CB will be "playing god in deciding which banks without direct lines to foreign banks will be given the guarantees," a banker commented. A CB decision to deny a guarantee to a local bank moreover will become suspect in the light of its policy to encourage mergers and consolidations among local banks, they said.

A local bank's inability to give import financing to its corporate clients, since it has no credit lines with foreign banks, can force it to sell out to another bank, the bankers said. And without import financing to complete its services, a local bank may lose most of its clients.

Foreign banks actually have two choices under the trade financing agreement: to maintain their trade-related loans to local banks at the October 1983 levels or deposit an equivalent amount with the CB. Manila-based foreign bankers said it is impossible to take the first option alone, since aside from the foreign banks' refusal to maintain credit lines with weak local banks, the low demand for import financing at the moment -- which the government claimed to be the cause of the strong peso -- will not allow local banks to use up the total amount of trade credit lines which foreign banks will reopen to them.

The trade financing facility agreement requires foreign banks to identify to the CB the local banks to which they will and will not reopen trade credit lines. Also, they have to report the amount of trade credit lines the relatively stronger local banks are willing to take. Thus, the CB can determine the amount of outstanding trade-related loans which will be converted into foreign banks' deposits with the CB.

Under the agreement, the CB has the option to tell foreign banks to extend trade financing to a local bank, with the CB repayment guarantee. This will apply to local banks to which trade credit lines with foreign banks will remain closed.

Foreign bankers said the trade financing facility may become available only by July because of such requirements. A source said it took the CB and the 12-bank advisory committee, for instance, close to one month to do a "test run" of the reporting requirement of the renewal of the trade financing facility. Much of the time was spent in trying to reconcile the CB figures on foreign banks' trade related loans to local banks as of October 1983 with those of the foreign banks' data. "It took the CB some time to accept that the figures will not tally to the last dollar, and that it had to take the banks' reports as true," a foreign banker said.

The business community expects the reopening of trade credit lines with foreign banks to reduce the costs of import financing. After the government's call for a moratorium on foreign debt repayments, the foreign banks closed their trade financing lines to local banks. The local banks, therefore, have to pay cash to have their import letters of credit (L/cs) confirmed by their correspondent banks abroad. To offset such cash payments, the local banks charge additional interest for import financing, normally up to 10 percentage points. With present bank lending charges fluctuating between 35 percent and 40 percent a year, import financing for front-end cash payments to banks abroad cost between 45 percent and 50 percent a year.

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